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The Bombay Chronicle

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXV. NO. 56 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1937 PRICE: ONE ANNA

More Troops For Waziristan

A Feeler By Finance Member?

Prospects Of Ministry Formation Over Cup Of Tea!

Bombay Non-Congress Party Leaders Prefer To Serve—By Standing & Waiting!

Invited to tea by Sir Dhanjisha B. Cooper, Finance Member of the Government of Bombay, leaders of various non-Congress groups and parties of the new provincial legislatures of Bombay, held informal discussions on Sunday evening on the possibility of a coalition to form the Ministry in Bombay, "in case the Congress rejects offices."

Their discussions ended inconclusively, as, except one or two party leaders, nobody was in a position to state exactly where his party stood 'vis-a-vis' the Congress, pending the meeting of the A.I.C.C. the Delhi Convention when the Indian National Congress would take final decisions on the question of acceptance of offices.

One prominent member of the legislature who attended the meeting told a "Chronicle" representative, that if the Congress decided on accepting offices, he and his non-Congress colleagues would naturally form the "Opposition" and the question of a coalition would automatically drop.

Among those present were Sir John Abercrombie, leader of the European Group, Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Leader of the Muslim League Legislative Party, Sir S. T. Kamoli, leader of the "Non-Brahmin" Party, Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Leader of the Independent Labour Party, Mr. S. D. Saklatwalla (Bombay Millowners' Association), Dr. J. A. Collaco (Independent Christian), Dewan Bahadur D. R. Patil and Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle and Mr. J. J. More (Independent Non-Brahmin).

NOTABLE ABSENTEES.

Conspicuous by their absence were the Labour representatives, the Independent Nationalists, the Independent Muslims and the Democratic Swaraj Party members.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta who was invited, could not attend as he had an engagement and had to pay a visit to the Tansa lake.

Sir D. B. Cooper was in the chair. The proceedings were not open to the Press.

It appears that the present political situation in the Province and the peculiar position in the Provincial legislatures consequent on the Congress obtaining the barest majority, were considered in all their bearings.

Those gathered at the meeting, it is understood, were fully alive to the uncertainties to which any line of action chalked out by them at present, would be exposed, and in case the Congress decided to form the Ministry, all their present plans and arrangements would go overboard.

It was also recognised that the possibility of a satisfactory and smooth-working coalition was entirely dependent upon the outcome of a series of events which, they expected, would take place within the next few weeks, culminating in a final decision on a question which had puzzled the non-Congress members and confounded the critics.

ESSENTIALS FOR COALITION.

It was also pointed out to them that any coalition would function effectively, if a joint programme not in conflict with the respective party manifestos and the respective programmes laid down therein, could be evolved.

Such a condition, however, was inherently impossible of fulfilment, for, as far as Bombay was concerned, there were at least six or seven parties and groups in the legislatures whose respective manifestos in certain instances were mutually conflicting.

Therefore the members found after an hour-and-a-half of deliberations, that they were exactly where they started and adjourned further discussions 'sine die,' after leaving their addresses with Sir D. B. Cooper, so that if necessary he could call them again on short notice.

Besides, the groups which were not represented at the informal discussions include among them about 20 members of the Provincial Assembly and unless they too are brought into the coalition, there would be no earthly chance of the Ministry having an absolute majority when and if the Congress rejects offices.

WAIT-AND-SEE TACTICS.

In this highly uncertain atmosphere the guests of Sir D. B. Cooper, deciding to "wait and see," departed.

HAIL STORM HAVOC

15,000 Persons Starve: Sequel To Destruction Of Crops

LUCKNOW, Mar. 6.

Fifteen thousand persons are virtually striving consequent on the devastation caused by the hail-storm of February 21, states the Private Secretary to the Rajo of Shivgarh, Rae Bareli.

Hailstones, the size of tennis balls, fell for six minutes completely destroying the ripe rabi crop, he adds. In Shivagarh estate itself, 50 square miles of snow land were completely devastated.

Three hundred persons have each been supplied with 26 seers of paddy. "Swan" and sugarcane are being given free for sowing but the relief given by the estate is not enough to relieve the misery and suffering.—A. P.

DELHI MEETING AGENDA

ALLAHABAD, March, 7.

An agenda containing the following items for the business of the forthcoming A.I.C.C. meeting at Delhi has been sent to all A.I.C.C. members:—

1. To fix the date of the next session of the Congress.

2. To decide the office acceptance question.

3. To consider the line of action outside and inside the legislatures by the Congress.

It is understood that the A.I.C.C. meeting will lay down the general policy of the Congress to be worked outside and inside the legislatures, while the Convention consisting of legislatures and A.I.C.C. members will discuss the specific methods of work only inside the legislatures, in conformity with the work which the A.I.C.C. might ask its Provincial Committees to undertake outside.

Thus one will act as a supplement to the other in the activities of the Congress during the coming months.

Resolutions for the A.I.C.C. and Convention meetings are being received by the A.I.C.C. Secretary. —United Press.

MOBILISATION OF FORCES

Military Authorities Plan Protective Measures

RAWALPINDI, March 6.

A further movement of troops is expected early next week towards the Waziristan Frontier.

The Argyles Regiment attached to the Jhelum Brigade is expected to move to the Waziristan Headquarters on Monday next, while the Rawalpindi Infantry Brigade is also moving next week. The Rawalpindi District Headquarters may also move to Bannu, but their destination so far is unknown.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES

The military authorities have taken further important protection measures, including the closure of a number of roads to military traffic, and precautionary instructions have been issued in respect of roads which are open to normal military traffic.—A. P.

Troops Movements Towards Waziristan Frontier

RAWALPINDI, March. 7.

Further troop movements towards Waziristan Frontier are expected early next week Argyll and Southerland Highlanders attached to Jhelum Brigade are expected to move to Waziristan Headquarters on Monday. The Rawalpindi Infantry Brigade will also move next week and the Rawalpindi District headquarters may move to Bannu.

The latest communique issued in Northern Command Orders contain a number of changes in road protection measures taken by Military authorities in Waziristan District. Several roads in Waziristan have bee closed for military traffic.—United Press.

AUSTRALIAN REFERENDUM

No Need For Central Legislation In Aircraft

MELBOURNE, Mar. 6.

Australians in a nationwide referendum to-day overwhelmingly rejected the Commonwealth Government's proposals to alter the constitution to enable it to legislate for the whole country in matters concerning air, navigation and aircraft.

Government contended that it was ridiculous that air transport should still be the subject of six different sets of State laws and another set of Commonwealth laws.

The people also rejected the proposal to enable the Federal Government to pass legislation controlling inter-State trade. Previous Commonwealth legislation was held by the Privy Council to violate "the absolutely free trade" clause of the constitution. Only Victoria and Queensland favoured the proposal, while all States voted against the marketing proposal.—Reuter.

CABINET FORMATION IN N. W. F. P.

Fresh Developments

RAWALPINDI, March 7.

Fresh developments have taken place in connection with the formation of the first cabinet in the Frontier province under the new Constitution. Two more members amongst Independent Hindus and Sikhs have joined the Congress Party, while five others are prepared to join hands with it in case it agrees to form ministry. The Nawab of Tari has agreed to join the Independent Muslim Party of Sir Abdul Qayum who is also reported to be seeking the support of members of the Hindu-Sikh-Nationalist group. From enquiries made in political circles, it is learnt that the Abdul Qayum Ministry is not likely to be formed.

Leaders of the Hindu-Sikh Nationalist Party, it is stated, have arrived at a compromise between themselves under which R. B. Ishar Dass and R. B. Mehr Chand Khanna are to occupy the ministerial chair for a couple of years each, while Sardar Ajit Singh will remain in office for the last year of the term.—United Press.

Congress Venue Question

GUJERAT P. C. C. LAYS DOWN TEST OF SUITABILITY

Committee Of Four To Report By March 22

AHMEDABAD, March 7.

The following is the text of the resolution passed by the Gujrat Provincial Congress Committee, this afternoon, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel presiding:—

The next session of the Congress be held at a place where the following conditions will be easily fulfilled, and a Committee of four members, namely, Messrs. Narhari Parikh, Ravishankar Vyas, Pannalal Zaveri and Laxmidas Asar, be appointed to report before March 22, as to where those conditions can be fulfilled most easily.

The conditions are as follows:

1. The site should be near a village;

2. From 300 to 500 acres of land should be available without rent;

3. The land should soak water and be ideal from the sanitary point of view;

4. There should be abundant supply of drinking and other water;

5. There should be cooperation of the people of the village and the surrounding area;

6. There should be available cow's milk and ghee;

The G.P.C.C. also adopted another resolution requesting the A.I.C.C. to permit holding the next Congress session in February 1938 as December was very cold.A. P.

Maharashtra Against Office Acceptance

Narrow Majority Of Two

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, March. 7.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee met, to-day, at two noon and sitting till 10-30 night disposed of in all six resolutions, including the much-discussed office acceptance resolution. This resolution was under discussion for over four hours, and over 20 persons (members and invitees who were newly elected Congress Councillors) spoke over it.

There was a sharp division of opinion, both sides being equal in strength. The official resolution moved in this respect advocated acceptance of offices whether Congress had absolute majority, subject, however, to the control of the Working Committee. The resolution opined strongly against coalition of ministeries, and urged basing the Congress Policy on economic demands of masses. The Young Socialist Group moved amendments to the resolution to the effect that the Congress would best do these things (including the wrecking of the Constitution) by refusing to accept ministeries.

When the amendment was put to the house it was rejected by 45 votes to 44, but on the division being challenged the scales turned the other way recording victory for Socialists, clamouring for non-acceptance. The amendment as well as the amended resolution was carried by 43 to 41 votes.

DEO DELEGATES AUTHORITY

Sjt. Shankarrao Deo attended the meeting lying prostrate in bed, and delegated the presidential authority for the meeting to Achyut Patwardhan.

Beginning the proceedings, Sjt. Shankarrao Deo congratulated the successful Congress candidates who attended the meeting as invited to which Sjt. Soman made a suitable reply. On Deogirikar's motion the House next adopted a resolution complimented voters on their support to the Congress in the last elections. The House also passed a resolution to observe hartal on April 1 (Constitutional Reforms Inauguration Day), observance of the National Week from 6th to 13th April, organising of Taluq and District Conferences and organisation of the programme.

HOW VOTING WENT

Rao Saheb Patwardhan led the Opposition to the official Ministry resolution, and he was supported by Appasaheb Patwardhan, R. G. Pradhan, S. M. Joshi, Gambirrao Chavan, Atmaram Patil and Jaju, while K. S. Firodia Govindrao Deshpande, B. M. Gupte, Pataskar Kate and H. U. Tulpule championed the house of acceptance. Keen contest was evinced on both sides at the time of the division. Sjt. Deo voted for acceptance.

NARROW MAJORITY OF TWO

POONA, March 7.

After over four hours' debate the Maharashtra, Provincial Congress Committee passed a resolution favouring nonacceptance of office by 43 votes to 41. 150 members attended the specially convened meeting held this evening. Mr. Achyut Patwardhan presiding. there was a heated debate over the question. Socialists solidly opposed acceptance of office.

Voting resulted in a tie and a poll resulted as above. Replies received from District Committees show that 8 have voted for acceptance, while three, Satara, and Ratnagiri have opposed it.—A. P.

ORISSA ASSEMBLY

Leader Of Congress Party

CUTTACK, March 7.

At a meeting of Congress members of the Orissa Assembly this evening Mr. Biswanath Das (Ganjam) was elected leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party.

Mr. Das was a member of the Madras Legislative Council from 1920 to 1930 when he resigned in response to Congress decision during the Civil Disobedience Movement and was thereafter jailed.—A. P.

Non-Intervention Agreement

Committee To Implement First Stage Of Observation Scheme

LONDON, March 6.

After a ten hour sitting, the Non-Intervention Sub-Committee has reached a virtual agreement on outstanding questions regarding the Observation scheme.

The full Committee will be asked on Monday to adopt recommendations bringing into immediate force the first stage of the scheme both on land and sea.—Reuter.

DECISIVE BATTLE ON JARAMA FRONT

VALENCIA, March 6.

The energetic steps taken by the Government in order to unify the command of their forces are evidenced by to-day's decree incorporating all Foreign Republican Volunteers in the Government Army. The International Brigades will now cease to be separate units fighting under their own commands.

The stage appears to be set for a decisive battle on the Jarama Front where it is rumoured that General Quepo de Llano, commanding the insurgents, is massing in an endeavour to secure control of the Valencia main road.

As a consequence of these concentrations Government at dawn opened an intense artillery barrage which was sustained for four hours. This eventually drew an insurgent reply and for an hour a duel followed during which twelve insurgent bombers attended by fighter 'planes made a short bombing raid on the position, until Government 'planes went up and forced their retirement.—Reuter's Special.

MINES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

MARSEILLES, March. 6.

The Ministry of Marine announces that there are three lines of mines in the Mediterranean, respectively situated on the parallels of Cape Creus and Cape Sansebastian and on a line passing via Cape Bagur Northwest and Southwest within the six mile limit of the coast. French vessels are advised not to navigate in waters of less than a hundred fathoms and to keep forty miles from coast except in cases of absolute necessity.—Reuter.

INSURGENT ACTIVITIES

SAINT JEANDE LUZ, Mar. 6.

Insurgent patrol vessels took as prisoners a number of Spanish militiamen, when they seized the cargo boat "Glandes" on a voyage from Barcelona to Bilbao.—Reuter

STOP PRESS (Page 7).

Gujerat & Sind on office acceptance (Page 7)

How "Galdanes" Was Seized

BAYONNE, March 7.

Details of the seizure of the cargo ship "Galdanes" show that the insurgent cruisers "Almirante Cervera" and Canarias" engaged armoured vessels belonging to the Basque Government off Bilbao, defeated them and seized the "Galdanes," a 3,000 ton vessel, with 140 passengers and troops including women and children, as also a large cargo of war supplies and four tons of nickel coinage for the Basque Government.

Insurgents conducted the "Galdanes" to Port Passages, where the dead and wounded aboard the "Galdanes", including two women and three children were landed.—Reuter.

CONTROL SCHEME

To Be In Operation On March 13

LONDON, March 7.

A decision to recommend 13/3 as the final date for the operation of the control scheme to prevent arms and volunteers reaching Spain was made at a ten-hour meeting of the Non-Intervention Sub-Committee yesterday, and will come before the full Non-Intermention Committee at 11 a.m. tomorrow for final adoption. The committee will then consider detailed report of the sub-Committee on the control scheme adopted yesterday. The chief point of the scheme, which has still not been finally settled is payment by Germany of her sixteen per cent share of the total cost, amounting to £143,000.

Germany has hitherto agreed to pay only £2.000 in foreign currency and the remainder in Reich-marks.

Lord Plymouth yesterday declared that Germany's refusal endangered the whole scheme as Britain and other great Powers concerned were not prepared to pay unless all the great Powers concerned pay in "useable currency." Portugal has now withdrawn her objection to Russian merchantmen entering Lisbon to take on observers.—Reuter's Special.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated a branch of the Civil Liberties Union in Lucknow.

HOW TO REAP

FULL BENEFIT

From reawakened prosperity

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The best way followed by those wishing to take this opportunity is to insert a short advertisement stating their requirements in the classified section of the "Chronicle"

TABULATED ADLETS

Low-Cost Advertisements

INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS under the heading "Automobile", "Bicycles and Motorcycles", "Books and Magazines", "Cameras and Optical Goods," "Dressmaking", "Employment Agencies", "Educational", "Household Furnishings", "Jewellery", "Machinery and Equipment", "Musical Instrument", "Miscellaneous", "Patents", "Radio" "Real Estate", "Situation Vacant" "To Rent", "Travel", "Typewriter", "Wanted Items", etc. are inserted at the rate of ONE ANNA per word and the minimum charge being Re. 1 for 16 words. When special heading is desired Annas four extra will be charged per line.

REDUCTION: Until further notice for all bona-fide tabulated adlets advertisers, the following concession is allowed, provided the total number of insertion required in one week is ordered at a time and cash payment is made with the order:

Once in a week ..... Full rate
Thrice and over in a week ..25 per cent

HOW TO REMIT MONEY: All postal orders should be made payable to "The Bombay Chronicle" and crossed The advertiser should send the Receipt Coupon, with the letter containing Tabulated Adlet advertisement All money orders should bear the signature of issuing officer and the stamp of issuing office Crossed cheques are accepted and should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" but insertion of the advertisement will be withheld until cashed Registered post should be used when urrency notes and stamps are sent for payment

NAME AND ADDRESS: Every bona fide advertisement should bear the name and address of the advertiser in spite of not being necessary for publication.

HOW TO SEND REPLIES: Replies to advertisements should be addressed carefully as follows: "Advt Box No ..... "The Bombay Chronicle", Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. To prevent mistakes and to avoid misdelivery the Box No. ..... should be written very distinctly and as the specimen shown above.

BOX NO. When Box No. is given to the advertisements of private nature the five words "Box No. ..... "Bombay Chronicle" will be charged for

REDIRECTING REPLIES: For redirecting replies to our Mofussil advertisers no extra charge is made.

LOCAL ADVERTISERS: Can collect replies addressed to their Box No. ..... by producing Cash Receipt at the "Bombay Chronicle" office during working hours, between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m

RESERVED RIGHTS: The management reserves the right to revise any advertisement or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

UNCLAIMED REPLIES: After 30 days all unclaimed replies will be destroyed.

LOSS IN TRANSIT: "The Chronicle" does not assume any responsibility for replies lost or mislaid in transit.

REPETITION IN "SENTINEL": Tabulated Adlets appearing in "The Chronicle" will be charged at half the price if inserted in the "Sentinel" same day.

To ensure prompt publication of your Tabulated Adlets, cash payment strictly in advance is necessary.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Gowd Saraswath Brahmin virgin widow highly educated graduate **aged 26** from respectable family **wants to marry** well educated **handsome Hindu** below 35 with **good habits**, character and respectable family well settled in life and preferably in Government service. Please reply with full particulars and latest photograph to Box No. 7870, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Immediately Match for Extremely handsome young Kumar, educated and brought up in England, belonging to most influential multi-millionaire Brahmin family of Assembly member. Only Chiefs, Rajas, Prominent Zamindars, Biggest class people apply: Madanmohan Khanna, Advocate, Delhi. (4924).

9. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Stenographer must have some knowledge of Engineering and **hardware** line. Only man having **good** experience should apply to **Box No. 7878, "Bombay Chronicle."**

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Paid District Managers for unrepresented Districts to represent the Premier Fire, Accident and General Insurance Company, Ltd. Only influential persons should apply to Messrs. Jayashankar & Co., Ltd., Managing Agents, Premier Insurance Buildings, Madras. (7877)

Wanted College Students local residents for part-time work during vacation. Apply personally Mrs. Radhabai Atmaram Sagoon, Booksellers, Girgaon. (7871)

Wanted—For the Bihar Chamber of Commerce, Patna a thoroughly experienced and competent Under-Secretary on Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 p.m. Preference may be given to those having previous experience of work in any important Chamber of Commerce. Application will be received till the 14th instant (4936).

Wanted for One Hour Daily, a Band Master to teach pupils March tunes and melodies—particularly Indian —on bag-pipe, flute, etc. Apply with testimonials, stating minimum terms to the Principal, Sheth A. P. High School, Santa Cruz. (4925).

Wanted Immediately Lady Doctor. fully qualified Nurses, also Lady Compounder for Hospital, outstations. Apply Box 7869. "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Lecturer in Chemistry. Applications are invited for a Lecturer in Chemistry on Rs. 120 in a post-graded 120—20/2—200. A degree of M.Sc. or better is a necessary qualification. Apply stating age academic qualifications and teaching experience not later than 30th March to the Principal, Baroda College. (4935).

TO
ALL THOSE WHO
ARE UNEMPLOYED

"Chronicle" in order to assist all those who are without employment requiring full time or part-time positions, offers to insert an advertisement in the Tabulated adlets columns, FREE OF CHARGE provided the unemployed are married, have been out of job for one full year, and have experience at anyone trade or profession for five continuous years. Only three names will be accepted for free advertisement in any one class of work.

The management reserves the right to revise or refuse any advertisement without assigning any reason for doing so.

Wanted part time Professors—one to teach in Marathi and one in Gujrati for the First and Second year Science courses. Honorarium Rs. 600 per year each. Those possessing medical qualifications and a science degree will be preferred. Particulars about the course of instructions and conditions of service will be had from the Principal S. N. D. Thackarshi College, for Women, 3—4 Carnegy Road Fort, Bombay, to whom applications should be sent on or before the 15th of March, 1937. (4974).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Bombay University double graduate, B.Sc. and LL.B. seeks any job. Will accept any reasonable salary. Excellent reference furnished. Apply to Box No. 2591, "Bombay Chronicle".

Ex-Excise Officer seeks position in any capacity. Qualified to fill responsible position in railways, port-trusts, municipality, distilleries, etc. Please write to Box No. 2567, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted by educated, elderly European widow, work in any capacity. Good house-keeper and companion for invalid. Expect least Rs. 50 with board and lodging. Please communicate to Box No. 2565, "Bombay Chronicle".

Trained Commercial Correspondent, knowing short-hand and typing and Andhra University Matriculate seeks position with any commercial concern. Will accept reasonable salary. Excellent references furnished. Apply to Box No. 2593, "Bombay Chronicle".

Experienced Medical Canvassing Salesman with good knowledge of Toilet and Sundry articles seeks employment and is prepared to handle any line of new products. Several years in retailing merhandise. Influential among medical people and retailers. Assures busines. Excellent reference. Write to Box No. 2576.

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Competent Physician and Surgeon trained in the technique of intrapulmonary injection in the treatment of tuberculosis, seeks position on reasonable salary. Apply to Box No. 2586, "Bombay Chronicle".

Extensively travelled Indian gentleman seeks employment as companion or secretary. Knows continental countries and India thoroughly well. Please write, stating your offer to Box No. 2606, "Bombay Chronicle".

12 TO BE LET

Large godowns for storing valuable goods or for starting small industries. Near Police Court, Mazagaon. Apply Mr. Jeejeebhoy, Nesbit House, Nesbit Road (2600).

Bungalow with large compound, 12 spacious rooms on Warden Road, suitable for a wealthy family. Apply Box No. 2611, "Bombay Chronicle".

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET

Shops—Parsi Bazaar Street, suitable for stationers. Apply to Mr. Suntoke, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street. (2582)

To Let—Excellent situation, eminently fitted for shop, which was lately occupied by Marcks and Co., now by Hoar and Co., at Esplanade Road from 1st April, 1937 and first floor in 35, Ash Lane from March 1937 Apply Secretary, Haji Zenal Abedin Shirazi Trust, No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort. (7843).

Save Rupees Through "Chronicle" Transactions

To be let for vegetarian Hindus airy big rooms from Rs. 10 to 15 per month in old and quite new buildings open on four sides with Electric lights and abundant water supply in Madhav-Wadi at the junction of Dadar Main Road and Naigam Cross Road close to G. I. P. Dadar Railway Station. Apply Mehtaji or Bhaiyaji at the premises or the owner Madhowji Thakersey at Pherozesha Mehta Road, Behramji Mansion Second Floor, Fort, Bombay. 4980.

44. MEDICAL.

Ankhi Khoosh Eye Drop, for sore, inflamed watering eyes, stys, conjunctivitis (Ophthalmia). Recommended by All-India Blind Relief Association. Boon for students, motorists, cinema-goers. At Kemp, Thomson and all Chemists. (7855).

For Obstinate Skin Diseases— Weeping eczema, Ringworm, Hongkong foot, Dhobi's itch, Barber's itch, Blisters on toes, fingers, etc., use Skin-boone Lotion. At Kemp, Thomson Taylor and all chemists. (7854)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Want second hand Harvard Classic and latest Encyclopaedia Britannica. Address Box No. 2555 "The Bombay Chronicle" stating price expected.

73. AGENTS WANTED.

A good opportunity for a small investor. Take up selling agency of the "Bombay Sentinel". Liberal commission allowed. Influential, news agents of Madras, Kamptee, Jhansi and Meerut should apply immediately for terms to Manager, "Bombay Sentinel," Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. (2564)

Earn Money in Spare Time. Wanted—Agents for best selling article of daily use on commission basis. Men in private service preferred. Apply Box No. 7864. "Bombay Chronicle".

Insurance Agents First Class Life Office offers liberal scale of commissions to energetic and well educated young men, in Bombay City. Apply Box No. 4918, "Bombay Chronicle."

89. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted a second hand cotton bailing press with pumping engine. Send full particulars, dimensions, age, price, Box No. 7865, "Bombay Chronicle".

121. DAILY WANTS.

Tea consignment. Best quality tea in original packing at most moderate price, Straight from the plantations to be supplied only to dealers. Apply Box 2527, "The Bombay Chronicle".

123. FURNITURE.

Wanted slightly used electric refrigerator. Prefer Kelvinator. Write stating price wanted to Box No. 2595, "Bombay Chronicle".

Two little used Persian rugs wanted for cash. Size 12 x 9 feet. Apply to Box No. 2612, with lowest price required, "Bombay Chronicle".

149 PHOTOGRAPHY.

Quality Camera—Ansco with fast 4.5 lens, tripod, developing equipment all for Rs. 100 Write to Box No. 2615, "Bombay Chronicle".

154 MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

For Sale house of two storeys, 12 gunthas Land, near Station Kirkee. Price Rupees 5,000. Apply Box 7863, "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS

Earn Money in Leisure Hours. No investment or special experience required. Ask for free particulars from Box No. 7857, "Bombay Chronicle," Bombay.

Refined China clay for Cotton Mills and other industries. French Chalk and real talc from our own large mines and refineries of established reputation. Enquiries invited. Singbhum Mineral Co., Sole Agents:—N. C. Chhaya and Co., 221/2, Strand Road, Calcutta. (7866)

TAILORING

Jimmy and Co., Empress Mahal, Dadar Circle offers to make suits for new customers at 10 per cent below market price. Satisfaction guaranteed. (2571).

To Acquire Highest Knowledge of Tailoring with London Diploma, apply with stamps for particulars. Rao's Tailoring College Sayee Bhuvan, Princess Street, Bombay. (7867).

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Wanted steel book shelf with 6 layers or more. Must be in good condition. Write giving price. Wanted to Box 2584, "Bombay Chronicle".

Two desks with double drawers, and four chairs. Will pay cash. Apply to Box No. 2598, "Bombay Chronicle".

TYPEWRITERS

A. E. G. Typewriter in perfectly good condition. Price Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 2585, "Bombay Chronicle".

STATIONERY

Telephone 22037 for white writing pads at four annas per pound. (2577).

AUTOMOBILE

Wanted used low priced Chevrolet Coup of recent model. No brokers need apply. Write to Box No. 2608. "Bombay Chronicle".

SPORTING GOODS

Six cricket bats, four nets and sundries. Sacrifice for Rs. 350. No brokers need apply. Write to Box No. 2583, "Bombay Chronicle".

POULTRY

Three Rhode Island Reds. Prize winners Good egg layers. Rs. 100. Write to Box No. 2598, "Bombay Chronicle".

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
	4913.
1st Insertion	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA CO., LTD

LOST OR MISLAID

Allotment letter & receipt No. 7160 for 50 Shares No. 342832/342881 of the Union Bank of India Co. Ltd. standing in the name of Hurjiwandas Mohanji Kapadia is lost or mislaid. Anybody having any claim against it should intimate to the above Bank within one month from the date hereof. After which duplicate will be issued

(Sd.) HURJIWANDAS MOHANJI KAPADIA.
7875.

THE LAKHSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No 9, Wallace Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1937, at 11 A.M. (S.T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1936.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. D. M. Khatau as a Director.
4. To elect Directors in place of those, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd March. 1937 to 10th April. 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

For The Bombay Company Limited.

J F MACDONELL.
Managing Director.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 6th March, 1937.
4942

THE VISHNU COTTON MILL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 9, Wallace Street Fort, on THURSDAY, 25th March 1937, at 12 noon (S. T.) for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1936.
2.—To declare a dividend.
3.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. D. M. Khatau as a Director.
4.—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are elicible for re-election.
5.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd March. 1937 to 10th April. 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

For The Bombay Company Limited.

J. F. MACDONELL.
Managing Director.
Secretaries Treasurers & Agents.

Bombay, 6th March, 1937
(4943)

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.
(Est: 1848).

THIS PROGRESSIVE SOCIETY HAS NOW established a Branch Office in Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, and has vacancies for keen, active agents. Liberal terms of commission and good prospects for educated young men. Apply to the Manager, P. O Box 444, Bombay. 4917.

Public Notices.

THE EASTERN COTTON TRADING CO., LTD.

The transfer books of the Company will be CLOSED from 16th March, 1937. to 22nd March. 1937. (both days inclusive).

Bombay 6th March, 1937.

RAMDAS KHIMJI BROS.,
Agents.
7876.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Lecturer in Fuel Technology in the Department of Chemical Technology.

Salary:—Rs. 250—25—400. Starting salary may be fixed at any point in the scale according to qualifications and experience. Benefit of Provident Fund and leave according to University Rules.

Appointment will be in the first instance for a period of five years, the first two years being on probation.

Applicants should possess a post-graduate degree of a recognised University or its equivalent and in addition should have adequate experience in research, teaching and works practice. The successful applicant will be required to assist in the teaching of Chemical Engineering.

Applications (six copies) should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of March, 1937, and should preferably be in the prescribed form which can be obtained from the undersigned

Canvassing, direct or indirect, will be a disqualification

S. R. DONGERKERY.
Registrar.
University of Bombay
Bombay, 13th February, 1937
4930.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. MANECKJI C. JAMASJI PATEL doing business in Bombay in the name and style of Messrs. M. C. Patel & Co., has contracted to sell to our client the Factory for manufacture of buckets known as "Crown Bucket Factory" situate at 46 Foras Road together with the machinery and plant, lying on the premises and the goodwill of the business as the absolute owner of the Factory. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said Factory or the business by way of sale, mortgage, lien, charge, possession or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Fort Chambers Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay within 8 days from the publication hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any will be considered as waived

Dated this 6th day of March, 1937.

NANU HORMUSJI CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law.
4941

ADVERTISEMENT RATE

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250" to 499"	Rs. 2—4—0
500" to 749"	Rs. 2—0—0
750" to 999"	Rs. 1-12—0
1000" & over	Rs. 1—8—0

EXTRA CHARGES FOR SPECIAL POSITION:—

Facing Leader Page 50 per cent. over the Scheduled Rates.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAMRAO BALAJI RANE and Mr. MADHAVRAO BALAJI RANE have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property:—

Any person having claim or interest in or to the said property or any portion thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, lease lien, charge, possession, trust gift inheritance, maintenance, easement or otherwise, howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office in Fort Chambers, Hummam Street Fort, Bombay, within Fourteen (14) days from the publication hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent Tenure with messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate at the Junction of Pinjrapole Road and Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar in the City of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6328 (1-2) Street No. 13 & 19 and C Ward No. 8039 Street Nos. 276—280 and 3-5 and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 7383, New No. 2603, Laughton's Survey No. 1022 and Cadastral Survey No. 2556 of Bhuleshwar Division and containing by admeasurement according to Cadastral Survey Extract Two Hundred and Three Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the said Parel Road, on the West by property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2557, on the North by Pinjrapole Road and on the South by property bearing Cadastral Survey No. 2555.

Dated this 6th day of March, 1937.

NANU HORMUSJI & CO.,
Attorneys-at-Law,
4944.

Auction Sales

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Sale of valuable immovable property (two storied building) at Telli Gulli, Parel Road (near Chinchpokli—Kala Chowki) on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1937 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Mr. Keshavji Waghji, the Transferee of the Mortgage of the property dated the 18th September, 1923, from Essoofally Moosaji to Alibhai Abdul Karim and Another and on account and at the risk of the heirs and the estate of the said deceased Mortgagor Essoofally Moosaji.

All that piece of land admeasuring about 754 Sq. Yds. together with a dwelling house standing thereon situate at the Western side of Parel Road bearing Collector's New Nos. 12752 and 12755 and New Survey Nos. 1/2525 and 1/2519 and Cadastral Survey No. 821 of Mazagaon Division and Municipal E Ward Nos. 7677-7678 Street Nos. 11 and 12

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Talvi Ranchoddas & Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, at 41, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,

BOX NUMBER ADS

Reply by letter to the "Chronicle" Office will be placed at once in the Box of the Advertiser.

For Mofussil and Local, see the information on Tabulated Adlets.

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"Chronicle" maintains an Ad-writing Department to help you word your Tabulated Adlets to secure the best results

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IMPORTANT

All Tabulated Adlets from our Mofussil patrons should reach our Office at least one day prior to the date of publication. And in order to correctly insert the advertisement Chronicle" requests that the matter should either be typewritten or written in block-letters to avoid mistakes.

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For discount .... See information.

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Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

Under instruction from Seth Dahyabhai Chagganlal and on account and at the risk of the party concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, on TUESDAY, the 16th March, 1937, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

4 Diamond Bangles.
1 Pair Diamond Ear-rings.
1 Diamond mangal sutra.
1 Diamond Collar of 4 strings.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATED AT NARAYEN DHURU STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1629 of 1936 (Bai Bibibai, widow of Habib Juma and others vs. Mahomed Yusuf Habib Juma and others) pursuant to the directions contained in the Consent Decree dated the 2nd October, 1936 made in the said suit, Messrs. Bennett and Co., will sell by Public Auction the following property on the day mentioned below:—

LOT NO. 8—(TO-DAY) MONDAY, the 8th March 1937, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 8—All that piece of Fazandari tenure with dwelling house situate on the West side of Narayen Dhuru Street and containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-one and one-ninths square yards or thereabouts but one hundred and fifty-one square yards according to the Cadastral Survey Register for the Town and Island of Bombay be the same a little more or less and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 907 and Old Street Nos. 50-52-54 and 56 and New Street Nos. 42-44 and bounded on the North by the property of Cassam Mitha, on the East by the said Narayen Dhuru Street, on the South by the property of Tarmahomed Hassam and on the West by the property of the Halai Memon Jamat.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Patel & Ezekiel, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, at Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from The O. C. 11th Infantry B'de Ahmednagar, the undersigned will offer for sale by public auction on the dates, time, places mentioned below:—

At the Fort Ahmednagar at 10 A.M. on 11-3-37.
At the Remount Depot Ahmednagar at 11-30 A.M. on 16-3-37.
At Bhingar Store yard at 1 P.M. on 16-3-37.
At Supply Depot Aurangabad at 10 A.M. on 18-3-37.
At M. E. Stores Aurangabad at 11-30 A.M. on 18-3-37.

Stores are as follows: Empty bags 1 md. & 2 mds. sizes serviceable, repairable and old iron stores, a big lot of building materials corrugated iron sheets, drums ghee and Kasturi etc., etc.

Terms strictly cash.

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IMPERIAL TALKIES

LAMINGTON RD., BOMBAY

At 5-15, 8, & 10-30 p.m.
Matinee at 2-30.

Social Insurance For Industrial Labour

N. M. JOSHI'S RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, March 6.

After the censure motion against Government's Army policy was carried without a division, the Legislative Assembly discussed Mr. N. M. Joshi's cut motion.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved a cut motion urging the Government to undertake a uniform system of compulsory State Insurance against the risks incidental to the life of industrial workers. He said that experience had shown that voluntary experiments in schemes of social insurance had failed in every country, and only a bold scheme undertaken by the state would be cheaper, and would prove successful. The Government had always put in the plea of cost, or of unwillingness on the part of workers to contribute from their meagre wages. Mr. Joshi said that if the Government wanted, they could start insurance schemes without any contribution from the workers. He would even suggest that if the Government started any such schemes, the workers would be prepared even from their low wages to make provision for insurance. The Government had no justification for their inaction on the plea that they had no statistics, or that they had failed in the experimental insurance scheme in the Khewra Salt Mines.

Dr. Dalal said that illiteracy among the working classes of this country was the great handicap of any scheme of social insurance, and further, the funds at the disposal of the local Governments were very limited.

RUSSIAN EXAMPLE.

Mr. Giri emphasised how Russia within a short time was able to work out successfully several beneficial schemes for the working class. It should be much easier for the Government of India to undertake schemes as it was better established. He urged the Governmnt to draw up cut and dried schemes in the form of five year or ten year plans.

Prof. Ranga related a long list of omissions on the part of the Government of India in matters of social amelioration of the poor of this country, and declared that the Government would not agree to reduce army expenditure because the army was needed to prolong British Imperialism.

Mr. Lahiri Choudhry, heartily supporting the motion, declared that terrorism in Bengal was nurtured by hunger and unemployment, to eradicate which the Government did very little.

A HARDY ANNUAL

Sir Frank Noyce said that Mr. Joshi's motion had become a hardy annual and he admired his persistency on behalf of Labour. He recalled the several previous occasions when a motion of similar character was discussed and the attitude which the Government adopted on those occasions. He pointed out that Mr. Joshi had completely ignored the question of finance and the constitutional implications of this motion. Sir Frank quoted the opinion of the Whitley Commission, which had said that no scheme of unemployment insurance placed before it was at all practicable and there was no basis on which a scheme could be worked out. Sir Frank Noyce stressed, for example, that the provision of a five rupees pension for people over sixty years of age would cost seven crores and he asked whether that would be possible. He did not very much appreciate why any distinction should be made between industrial workers and rural workers.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

Proceeding, Sir Frank said that the financial implication alone would be such as would crush any Government, and any such undertaking would involve the Government in an incalculable liability.

WHAT BLOCKS WAY

From April, the Provinces would be autonomous, and the Government of India would cease to have control over them. Sir Frank Noyce said that if representative Ministries were to achieve success on the lines suggested by Mr. Joshi he would give unreserved credit to them. Personally, he had every sympathy for insurance schemes in this country and what prevented progress at the present moment was lack of real demand from all three parties, namely, the Provincial Government, employers and the employed. The entire responsibility in the matter was theirs and not that of the Government of India.

NOT WORKABLE HERE

Referring to Mr. Giri's reference to the Russian method, Sir Frank Noyce refused to accept that the adoption of the Russian system in India would be workable. Concluding, Sir Frank Noyce pointed out that in centrally administered areas for which the Government of India were directly responsible, several schemes involving large sums of money had been worked out.

The cut motion was not pressed and was rejected without division.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.—A.P.

EDMUND KRAEMER

German Champion Wrestler In Bombay

Herr Kraemer, the Champion Wrestler, who had been touring India and Burma for the past few months, arrived in Bombay on Sunday and is putting up at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

Herr Kraemer met several Indian Champion in wrestling bouts in the different parts of the country and has the distinction of having never been beaten. He defeated the Punjab Giant, Gunga in two minutes. His meeting with the Bengal Tiger, Raj Bansi Singh, ended without the issue being decided, as the German had to fight with one arm broken.

His last meeting was at the recent Lucknow Exhibition where he fought Natha Changar who was defeated in four seconds.

It is understood that negotiations are in progress to have a contest arranged with Imam Buksh or Hamida in Bombay. Negotiations are also in progress to have a wrestling match arranged at Dera Dun during the H. O. H. Fete before he leaves for Australia.

It is claimed that Edmund Kraemer has not a single fight in his career as a wrestler.

HOW TO SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES?

BY INSURING WITH PURELY INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES. DO YOU ALWAYS WANT THE BEST?

Then write to:—

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If you feel old before your time, and unable to enjoy the pleasures of youth, take Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs and restore your Manhood, Vitality and Energy. Big results in 24 hours. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are a new discovery and guaranteed to build new blood and a strong body and make a new man of you in one week or money back on return of empty package. At all chemists

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

POONA, March 7.

Yesterday's low pressure area lies this morning over Upper Sind and has caused local rain along the North-West Frontier, Parachinar reports one inch.

A few thunder showers have also occurred in the south of the Peninsula.

Forecast:—Local rain is likely to recur along the North-West Frontier and extend into North Punjab and Kashmir.

Thunderstorms are also likely to occur locally in the Peninsula and the Central parts of the country.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of March 6.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 020 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.7 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 68.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.1 degrees 0.2 (above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 70.6 degrees 0.6 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 69 p.c.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED MARCH 6.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 32 deg. F., a mercury barometer with no index error at mean sea level would finally read 30.08 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.88 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

U. P. VOTES AGAINST OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

(Continued from page 12)

would not lose a single Muslim seat in the countryside, though he was not quite certain of the Urban seats. He regretted that proper efforts had not been made and they needed more Muslim workers.

CAGE TO CATCH THEM

Touching on the office acceptance issue, Pandit Nehru said that only getting the Ministry did not mean they could do good to the peasantry. He regarded the present Constitution as a cage meant to catch them. He made it clear that the Working Committee had not arrived at any decision as regards office acceptance even confidentially.

He concluded that their success inside the legislatures depended on their contact with the masses outside.

MALAVIYAJI INDISPOSED

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya did not attend owing to indisposition. The Congress Nationalist Party has confirmed the Malaviya-Kidwai Agreement and appointed a Sub-Committee with Mr. Yagyanarain, Pandit Radhakant Malaviya and Mr. Mannulal Avasthi to form the rules and Constitution of the Party.—A.P.

CONGRESS HAS OPEN MIND

Question Of Office Acceptance

NEW DELHI, March 6.

That Congress still had an open mind on the question of offices under the New Constitution, and it was not only premature, but wrong to say that it was yet committed one way or the other, was the assurance given by a prominent U.P. Congress leader to a representative of the Associated Press.

He added that the arguments advanced in favour of office acceptance were just as weighty as those against adopting such a course and the obvious task with which the Working Committee of the Congress was faced was to reconcile these diametrically opposed views in order to avoid a split.

This lends support to the view held in certain Congress circles that, before arriving at any decision on the question, all possible avenues leading to a satisfactory compromise between the holders of the conflicting views will be explored.—A.P.

ANOTHER STOVE VICTIM

One more addition to the already long list of Primus Stove casualties was Shantibai, 20 years of age who died at the J. J. Hospital.

Shantibai's husband, Ishwardas, an estate agent, residing at Majestic Mansion Sandhurst Road, stated before the city coroner that on Thursday evening, his wife lighted a stove to make tea. Her saree accidentally caught fire, and she was seriously burnt all over the body.

She was immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, but died there on Sunday afternoon.

Naigam Social Centre

A special effort is to be made to meet the pressing financial needs of the Naigam Social Services Centre situated in the Bombay Development chawls at Naigam (Dadar), where the Centre performs a useful service to 42 chawls of over 20,000 people.

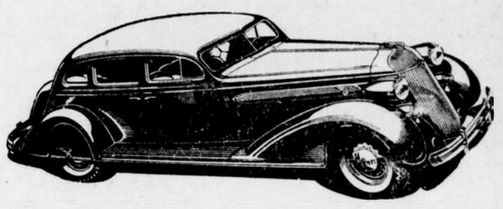
The chief activities of the centre comprise a dispensary which in the last twelve months dealt with 20,000 cases. A clinic at which 17,000 cases were treated, an adult school, sewing classes, a club for boys, a club for girls, a blue bird flock and the Nursery school with an average daily attendance of children whose parents are at work all day.

The Nursery school is considered a very valuable part of the Centre's social service, and the peculiar problems of the neighbourhood have resulted in the formation of a school for the children of beggars in order to prevent those accompanying their parents when out begging in the streets. The idea is that children may thus be prevented from growing up into beggars. There is an average attendance of 50 children in the school and many have to be refused for lack of funds.

The management of the Centre is a Committee of 15 ladies, and minimum budget is Rs. 600 a month. A special appeal fund is being launched by a committee headed by Mrs. Blackwell with Mr B. S. N. Cooper and Mr. B. N. Karanjia as Treasurer. The Hon. Secretary of this committee is Mr. P. R. S. Captain, and a fancy fair is being organised in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall for Friday, April 2.

This will include a cabaret show, tea, etc.

CHRYSLER CARS



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CHRYSLER EIGHT

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Efficient and Harmless Laxative

Valuable in

All derangements of the digestive organ producing Torpidity of Liver & Constipation.

Delicately flavoured : Eats like Chocolate

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it is a fact that—

Listerine Tooth Paste removes film and stains with surprising speed. Yet it is absolutely safe to use.

...AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

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By special arrangement with upcountry suppliers we are in a position to offer to Bombay public wholesale rates ruling in Bhaat Bazar for superior rice irrespective of quantity purchased. Delivery will be given at the residence of customers in City and Suburbs absolutely free of incidental charges, such as cooly wages, charity fund or conveyance. Our rice is guaranteed old, but will be substituted at our expense or cost refunded, if disapproved. Trial orders solicited.—KAMATH & CO., near "Joad-Hathi," Girgaum Back Road, BOMBAY.

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For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS

BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed Feeling You Could Push a Bus Over

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk and the world looks punk.

Salts, fizzy drinks, palatable laxatives and harsh purgatives are makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes the famous, sure acting Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up". Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's on the red package. Price: As. 10.

Asthma Cause Killed in 24 Hours

Thanks to the discovery of an American physician, it now is possible to get rid of those terrible spells of choking, gasping, coughing and wheezing Asthma by killing the true cause which is Germs in the blood. No more burning of powders, no more hypodermic injections. This new discovery, Mendaco, starts to work in 3 minutes, killing the Germ cause of Asthma, also purifying the blood and restoring vitality so that you can sleep soundly all night, eat anything and work and enjoy life. Mendaco is so successful it is guaranteed to give you free, easy breathing in 24 hours and to stop your Asthma completely in 8 days or money back on return of empty package. Get Mendaco from your chemist today. The guarantee protects you.

LADIES' BALM

For All Women

Guaranteed scientific remedy. Cures Female ills, viz., Dysmenorrhoea or scanty and painful menses, Amenorrhoea or absence of menses, Hysteria, Abortion, Habitual Miscarriage, Sterility, Leucorrhoea, etc. It helps Conception. No. 1 for all Menstrual Disorders, Rs. 3 per bot. No. 2 for Leucorrhoea, White or Blood mixed—Rs. 3/8 per bot., P. P. extra. Indian Manufacture, worth its weight in gold. No more silent suffering. Every good husband should have a trial.

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NO MIRACLE

Mr. A. L. K. age 46, with head as smooth as a billiard ball started using

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m). GSB 9.51 Mc/s (31.55 m.)

P.M.

7-30 Big Ben. "John Londoner at Home" 9. An evening with some of his many and various acquaintances. Presented by Pascoe Thornton. 8-2 "Hunting Harmonies." By Michael Cole and Bert Marland. 8-15 "Suggestions for your Book List" 5. A talk by William Plomer. 8-30 Frank Rea and his Orchestra. 8-55 "Milford Haven to Billingsgate." 9-30 A Sonta Recital By Elsie Owens (Violin) and Harry Isaacs (Pianoforte). Sonata No. 2 in A minor: Allegro; Poco lento quasi adagio; in tempo moderato —con brio (John Ireland). 10-0 The News and Annonucements. 10-20 Dance Music.

Bombay Programme

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kc/s.

A.M.

8-0 Instrumental Music. Clarionet Solo. A Vub artist. 8-15 Shri Bhagwat Geeta Pravachan. Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale. 8-30 "Melodies." Johra Bai of Agra (Late). "Tori Gaili yendi yendi" Basant. "Piyake milaneki asari askhi" Jogiya "Rama kare kahi nayana." "Pike ham tum jo." (Recorded H. M. V.) 8-45 Light Music. Krishnabai Hukkeri "Balamuva more." Bhairavi "Jago mohana pyare" Titala. "Kaya karoo mani chaina nase" Marathipad. "Chedi majala ka hasuniya" Marathipad. (With Sarangi, Harmonium, Violin and Tabla). 1-0 p.m. Market Report and Announcements. A Concert. Selection "La Boutique Fantasque" Rossini. Violin Solo Carmen-Fantasia Bizet Suite "Orientale" Francis Popy. Serenade Chinois L. Siede. Japanese Lantern Dance Yoshi Tomo. Walt Rosenkavalier R. Strauss. Slavonic Dances Nos. 1 and 2 Dvorak (Recorded). 5-30 Selections. 6-30 Classical Music Vajid Hussein. "Nainana pan khavaye" Khayal (Bhosakh Dheema) "Tan man dhan baji lagiye" Dadra. 7-0 Talk (Urdu): "The Moslem Women's Right in India." By Shamshunisha A. M. Vishram. 7-15 Light Music. Vajid Hussein. 7-35 "Truly Light." Ahmed Dilawar. In popular Ghazals. (Accompanied by the Vub Indian orchestra). 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Talk (English): "The Writing on the Wall." No. 2. Contemporary Cambridge. By A. S. M. Dickens. 9-15 The News. 9-30 A Dance Interlude 10-0 A Concert. The Russian Trio. Leo Goutkin Violin. Rudolph Kougel Cello. Michel Beno. Piano.

Delhi Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

A.M.

8-0 Indian Music (Recorded.) 9-0 Talk (Hindustani): "Peeps into other Worlds." No. 2. The Solar System. By Rai Sahib Lala Ratan Lal. 9-15 Mohammad Shafi. "Duniya ke husn-o-ishq men yeh imtiyaz hai Ik hai niazmand to ik beniaz hai." (Hafeez) "Hua nasib na didar ek bar mbjhe Taman umr raha uska intizar mujhe." (Bekhud.) 9-35 AIR Orchestra. Bahaduri Todi. 9-45 Ghulam Farid. "Khanjar bakaf jo apne qatil dekhte hain Dil hamko dekhta hai ham dil ko dekhte hain.' (Amir Minai). Naat. 10-0 Rafique Ghaznavi. Classical and Light Music. 1-0 p.m. "Picked at Random." (A Recorded Programme.) 1-55 1st News and Weather Report (English.) 2-0 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani.) "Ham Bhi Hain." (A Programme arranged for Women). 2-5 AIR Orchestra. Sawant Sarang. 2-10 The News 2-20 Bhajan. 2-25 Talk (Hindustani): "Balanced Diet." By Dr. Mathurabhai Kagal. 2-40 Amateur Gramophone Records. 3-45 Play. 5-30 AIR Orchestra. Hans Narayan 5-40 Gulam Farid: "Gumgashta dil ki ta bakuja just-o-ju karen Han aur dil mile to tiri arzu karen." (Amir Minai). "Ho na rone men asar se kekasi to kia karen Yeh to bo sakta hai har ansu ko ham darya karen." (Bekhud). Khamsa. 6-10 Jhanjoti On Sitar. 6-20 Mohammad Safi. "Is se barh kar ap ke parde ka kia parda karen Band ankhen kar ke jalwa ap ka dekha karen." (Bekhud.) Dadra. 'Hain tasawwur men woh sari baten Yad hain mujh ko tumhari baten." (Bekhud.) 6-50 AIR Orchestra. Ghara. 7-0 "For Villagers Only." (Time Signal and Delhi Market Rates at 7-30 p.m. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "The Way of the World." By Ghulam Rasul Mehr. 8-15 AIR Orchestra. Husaini Kandra. (With an introduction to the Ragni). 8-30 Ghulam Farid. 8-50 Mohammad Shafi. "Behijabana mire ghar jo woh a jate hain Ek taswir dar-i-dil peh laga jate hain." (Amir Minai). Daddra. 9-5 Mouth Organ. By Ghulam Farid. (Assisted by air orchestra. 9-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 Time Signal. 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English): "The Way of the World." America Since the Elections. By Banning Richardson. 10-0 Rafique Ghaznavi. Classical and Light Music.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 Metres, 810 Kc/s 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

12-36 SB Sydney Pearch and his Orchestra. 1-16 SB Talk (English): "Stories of old Calcutta." No. 3. The Hastings Duel. By C. F. Hooper. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-36 A Broadcast for School Students. "Scouts Corner." Conducted by B. Basu, Provincial Secretary, Bengal Stouts Association. 2-6 "Golokdham" (With dialogue and music). By Bella Haldar. 2-36 Instrumental Music. Flute Solo. By Bimal Dutt. (of Jantri Sangha). 2-44 Bengali Song. Bibhabatty Mukherjee. 2-51 Talk: "World Transport Systems." By Bishnu Sharma. 5-6 A Broadcast for Rural Areas. 5-36 Kirtan. Sm. Kanaklata Ghose. 5-51 Bhajan. Sm. Rani Roy. 6-6 A Duet. (Bhajan). Sukriti Sen. Sm. Rani Roy. 6-21 Modern Bengali Song. Sukhendu Goswami 6-36 A Short Musical Variety Programme. Arranged by Haren Chatterjee. Uma Bose. Bhajan. Reba Roy and Haren Chatterjee. Duet. Haren Chatterjee. Modern Bengali. Song. 7-6 A Musical Entertainment. By the members of the New Theatre, Ltd. Relayed from the Tollygunge Studios. The New Theatre Orchestra. Pahari Sanyal Film Songs, Harimaty Film Songs, Vijay Kumar Film Songs, R. C. Boral Piano Solo. 8-6 SB Talk: "Child Education." No. 3. Creative Education. By Professor Anath-Nath Bose. Head of the Teachers Training Department, Calcutta University. 8-21 SB Instrumental Music. Snra-Sringar Alap. By Sj. Birendraa Kishore Roy Chowdhury of Gouripur. 8-41 SB Commercial News and Weather Report. (In Bengali). 8-46 SB The News and Announcements. 9-1 SB Commercial News and Weather Report. (In English). 9-6 SB The News and Announcements 9-21 SB An Empire Programme. Relayed from Daventry. 10-0 "Fats" Waller and His Rhythm. Dance Music.

Mysore Programme

(Wavelength 310 and 49.3 m.: Frequency 968 and 60.85 Kc/s.)

8 to 9-15 p.m. (i) Popular Science: "Light", by B.M. Sivaramiah. Esq.. (ii) European Music.

RS. 10 LAKHS FOR 693,668 SQ. YDS.

Karachi Corporations Offer To Military Authorities

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, March, 6.

The Karachi Corporation this evening, resolved to offer rupees ten lakhs to the Military authorities for land measuring 693,668 square yards lying east of the city.

It will be remembered that the Corporation had offered five lakhs for 5.508 square yards and the Government of India had sent back suggesting to the Corporation to revise its offer. The Corporation had asked one month's time, which was granted.

The question was lengthily discussed in previous meetings. The Mayor, however, convened a special meeting to-day. Winning up discussions the Corporation dwelt on the land policy, saying it was generous and appealed to the House to accept the proposal, which was ultimately carried. The landlords occupying major portion of the land opposed the offer, and resolved to send a deputation to the Military authorities for representing their case.

SCENE IN PARLE MUNICIPALITY

President Terminates Meeting

(From Our Correspondent).

ANDHERI, Sunday.

A scene was created at to-day's meeting of the Vile Parle Municipality, when Mr. G. R. Desai, a member of the Municipality threatened resignation, as soon as a resolution tabled by him was declared thrown out.

The opposition members were rather surprised at his attitude, and an exchange of hot words then took place between the rival groups, and the president had to finally terminate the meeting.

The subject matter was the question of sanctioning a grant of Rs. 2.500 to the Gocalibai High School (Primary Section) at Vile Parle.

Mr. Desai and his group wanted that the grant should be immediately sanctioned, while the oppositionists wanted that the question should be deferred until a fortnight, during which they might study the situation.

A branch of the Bank of India Ltd., is likely to be opened in the bungalow of Shetn Surajmal Hanandrai situated on Ghod Bunder Road at Andheri

FULL SERVICE BEING MAINTAINED

MADRAS, Mar. 6.

Mr. Burkinshaw, the agent of the Madras Electric Tramways, has granted interviews to such of the tramway workers on strike who wished to return to work. A number of them saw him yesterday and to-day. He had intimated to the strikers that such of them as are willing to rejoin work can meet him. The full tramway service is being maintained.—A. P

GIRL'S TRAGIC END

Hindu women are not expected to converse freely with other men. Their husbands look with particular disapprobation their speaking to their unmarried neighbours. This fact is stated to have led to the suicide of a Hindu young wife of 18.

Parwatibai, wife of Shantaram Hazare, residing in Kandewadi, was taken to the G. T. Hospital on February 5. She had swallowed nitric acid. She was treated and discharged on February 24, but was re-admitted on March 3. She was operated upon on the 5th, but died on Saturday, 6th morning.

The R. M. O. of the hospital issued a certificate of death due to Posophageal Stricture. The body was removed to the Sonapur at Queens Road, but the keepers there having heard that the woman had committed suicide refused to allow cremation and informed the police. The police have referred the matter to the coroner for an inquest.

HUSBAND'S STATEMENT.

Shantaram Dwaraknath Hazare, the husband of the deceased, made a statement before the city coroner, in which he said, that his wife spoke occasionally to an unmarried neighbour. He had admonished her before, but she paid no heed to it.

On the evening of February 4, he severely rebuked her for the same. She seemed to have taken it to heart, for, the next evening while he was in his bath, he heard her cry out "Mother, mother, I am dying." He rushed out and finding her mouth scorched, took her to hospital, where she died.

(Continued from Col. 7).

ships which were to set sail with passengers on the next morning. But can you imagine when was the order served? In the evening of the 8th after the banks had closed. Even then, I myself as the Chairman of the Board took with me Rs. 5,100 in cash and accompanied by the Managing Director of the Company called at 10 p.m. at the residence of Mr. Taylor, the Port Trust Official who had issued the order, and requested him to accept payment and raise the attachment. But he expressed his inability to do so without previously giving an intimation to the Customs' authorities and even declined to receive the payment with the consequence that the two passenger steamers should not set out the next day in time and the groundless hubbub of discrediting the company which was feared had had the free play all the same. A complaint in writing was of course lodged with the Trust the next day. But in their reply as was expected, they only pointed their finger to the provisions law.

RATE WAR IN COASTAL TRAFFIC WORKS HAVOC

Chairman Of Indian Co-operative Navigation Company On Bombay Port Trust Methods

Speaking at the 28th ordinary general meeting of the Indian Co-operative Navigation and Trading Co. Ltd. Mr. D. A. Tulzapurkar said:—

The people of Bombay and particularly these of Konkan and Goa are really conjured up with the popular name of our Company "Majhi Agboat." It is a title of distinction and yet the most appropriate for it. During its varied career of 28 years the Company has passed through many viccissitudes so strange and astounding that the whole narrative would swell into big volumes.

After referring to the serious losses suffered by the recent rate war in coastal traffic, he said:—

"The situation grew worse serious from day to day. Mere financial assistance from an individual, however, great, would not have enabled the company to withstand the struggle Your Directors wanted the support, the goodwill and guidance of an organisation, which would enable them to go through this great ordeal.

SCINDIA'S TO RESCUE.

Encouraged by the friendly help which the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. had given, under similar circumstances, to the Bengal Burma Steam Navigation Co. against the cut-throat competition which it had to face from the organisation of the British India, I with the consent of my colleagues on the Board approached the Chairman of that Company Mr. Walchand Hirachand. It is a matter of great satisfaction that on being fully acquainted with the difficult situation of the Company, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Scindia Company, not only accorded his strong support to the request made by me and my colleagues, but obtained the consent of his colleagues also to help the Indian Co-operative financially. It was only on account of the active sympathy of Mr. Walchand Hirachand that all the difficulties were adjusted, and you will all agree with me that Mr. Walchand Hirachand and his co-Directors deserve the gratitude of you all for the timely help which the Scindia Company has given with the laudable object of allowing this hundred per cent. swadeshi concern to face the grim struggle and enable it to exist in its own home.

PORT TRUST METHODS

Every shipping company has to pay some monthly taxes to the Bombay Port Trust. The payment of these by the Company was in arrears to a certain extent. But there was nothing novel in this delay of payment. There were some occasions before this when the Company was in arrears which were duly paid off from time to time. Moreover, the Indian Co-operative could not possibly be the only sinner in this respect. The Bombay Port Trust is a semi-Government body on the Board of Trustees of which, there are some Indian Members. The affairs of the Board are conducted in a somewhat commercial or businesslike manner which is a reasonable and desirable feature. Out of the arrears, Rs. 1,000 had been paid into the Port Trust Office on the 8th of February 1937 and only two or three days before that, another payment of Rs 1,000 had been made with an intimation to the Port Trust that the arrears will soon be cleared up. But on the 8th February not the least intimation either orally or in writing was given to the clerk who was there on that day to pay Rs. 1,000 that an order of arrest of ship would be issued on that very evening. Neither was anything of that sort communicated to the company on the phone; nor was it that no talk on the phone had ever taken place between the Port Trust authorities and the Managers of the Company: But everything was quite unusual or topsy-turvy on that day. Suddenly in the evening on the 8th an order of arrest under the Resolution of the Trustees was served regarding the steamers of the company of the value of about eight to nine lakhs of rupees and that too for a paltry sum Rs. 5,100: One of the steamers of the Company named Saint Anthony was not to sail the next day but was lying at anchor in the harbour. But the most funny thing was that the sum of Rs. 1,000 paid in the noon of that very day was credited to the account of Saint Anthony and the order or arrest was served on the other two

(Continued in Col. 3)

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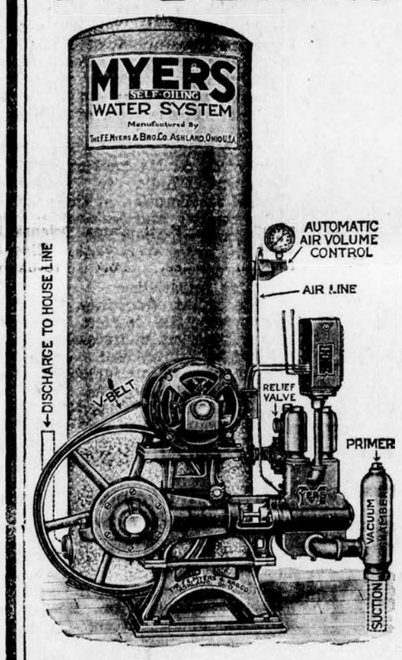

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Announcement

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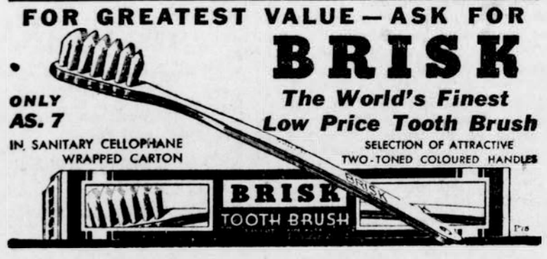

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-Day

Hindu: Magh Vad 11 1993.
Muslim: Jilhej 29, 1305
Parsi: Meher 4, 1306
Hightide: 7-42, 21-32
Lowtide: 2-54, 14-13
Sunrise: 6h. 53m.
Sunset: 6h. 47m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Tuesday, March 9.

Bombay Women's Work Gild: Annual general meeting, Lady Brabourne presiding, P. V. M. Gymkhana, 5 p. m.

Wednesday, March 10.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

Thursday, March 11.

Maha Shivratri: Public Holiday. Banks closed.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has accepted the Presidentship of the Muslim Students' Union.

ALL-INDIA VAISH CONFERENCE

The All India Vaish Conference will be held in Delhi, on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th inst.

Honourable Govind Lal Shiv Lal Moti Lal of Bombay will preside.

J. P's DINNER TO GOVERNOR

The President and Members of the Society of the Honorary Presidency Magistrates of Bombay will meet His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at a dinner at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) at the Taj Mahal Hotel.

SEND-OFF TO CYCLIST.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Monday) at 3-30 p.m. at the Gateway of India to give a send-off to Mr. S. Selvam who proposes: to tour Southern India by cycle.

Dr. George Alexander will address.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE SPORTS

The annual Athletic Sports of the Grant Medical College will be held on the College Gymkhana Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face today (Monday) at 2 p.m. Sir Ali Mahomedkhan Dehlavi will Preside and Lady Dehlavi will distribute the prizes.

DEATH DUE TO OPIUM POISONING.

On Saturday afternoon an unknown Hindu old woman of 50 was found lying unconscious on the roadside at Kumbarwada. The police removed her to the J. J. Hospital. She expired towards evening the same day.

Stomach-wash showed signs of opium-poisoning. An inquest will be held to-day (Monday).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

EMPIRE—"Rembrandt" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Izzat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Mary of Scotland" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Rainbow on the River" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Sonhera-Sansar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
CAPITOL—"White Hunter" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"Gold Diggers of 1937" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Mr. and Mrs. Bombay" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Flower Girl" Time as usual
GLOBE—"Danger Signal" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Hamlet" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Maya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Daughter-in-Law" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dharmaveer" Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Jungle Queen" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Nav Jawan" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Achhut Kanya" Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

BOMBAY THEOSOPHICAL FEDERATION.

Mr. N. Sri Ram, M.A. of Adyar will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Besant Hall French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. on Theosophy and Nationalism.

ISMAIL COLLEGE SOCIAL

The Annual Social gathering of the Ismail College, Jogeshwari will be held on Tuesday the 9th inst. at 5 p.m. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, minister for Local Self Government, Bombay, will preside.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' PARSI UNION

Under the auspices of the University Students' Parsi Union, Ervad Framroz A. Bode will deliver a public lecture in English on "The Present and Future of Religion" at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute (Sukhadwalla Bldg. Ravelin Street, Fort) to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.)

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. P. Engineer will preside

B.B. & C.I. RY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.

The following office-bearers among others were elected on 6th inst. at the adjourned meeting of the Union:—

President:—Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta.

Vice-Presidents: Messrs M N. Joshi, Laxmidas Mangaldass Shirikant, M.L.A.; Janardan B. Desai, B.A., LL.B.; Ramdhan Chorasia; S. C. Joshi, M.A., LL.B.

General Secretary: Mr. Ramchandra R. Bakhale

Secretaries: Messrs Iswerbhai Somabhai Patel and Marcel John Fernandes.

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Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

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in a drama of the Southland
RAINBOW ON THE RIVER
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MAY ROBSON
CHARLES BUTTERWORTH
BENITA HUME, ALAN MOWBRAY, LOUISE BEAVERS, HENRY O'NEILL, MARILYN KNOWLDEN and the famous Hall-Johnson Choir
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9—NEW SONGS—9

Suburban Congress And Office Acceptance

A meeting of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee was held on Friday night to consider the question of office acceptance when Mr. Purshottam Kanji presided. Mr. Ramnikrai N. Mehta moved that the offices be accepted but his resolution fell through for want of a seconder.

Mr. Chandulal Shah then moved that the offices be not accepted but it was pointed out to him that as there was no supporter in the house for the office acceptance, his resolution was not necessary. The meeting terminated without passing any resolution.

American's Mysterious Death

Gunner J. Gellotte, a young American merchant, who was residing at Sakina Mansion, Carmichael Road, expired suddenly in the early hours of Sunday morning.

It appears that the deceased and his friend Mr. Harold Ritter Cooper, an engineer in the International General Electric Company, were living together. They went to bed the previous night at about 10-30. At about 5 a. m. the deceased woke up his friend and asked him to phone for his medical adviser, Dr. Judah M. D. Mr. Cooper went out to phone for the doctor leaving one Mr. Tooley with Gellotte, and by the time he returned Gellotte had collapsed. Dr. Judah who arrived shortly after pronounced life extinct.

It appears that the deceased was suffering from Asthma and he had been advised to take inhalations of adranelene. A bottle of this medicine, as well as other medicines and a syringe were found in the room.

Though it is regarded as probable that it was only a case of inhalation it is suspected that death may have been due to an overdose of adranelene.

Pending the report of the chemical examiner on the stomach contents the inquest has been fixed for March 17.

Adapt Yourselves To Changing Circumstances

Dr. Kazi's Advice To Bohra Youths At League Meeting

The fourth anniversary of the Bohra Youth League came off on Monday at Jinnah Hall amidst a large gathering. Dr. A. H. Kazi presided.

Mr. Sikhander, chairman of the Reception Committee, reviewed the work of the League in literary, political and social directions and Mr. B. A. Haveliwalla read the annual report.

Dr. Kazi congratulating the members of the League on their activities referred to the situation in the country, in a spirited speech extending for more than an hour. He deplored the dormant political spirit existing in the ranks of the Muslims, and dwelt on the new phase of life the world was entering into, with its cry for political liberty. A wave of socialism was spreading over all the country, and it was futile at the present time to sit on the fence.

There was only one organisation which worked and fought for national independence in the country and that was the Indian National Congress. The Mussalmans of the country had to assert themselves and they could only do so by entering the political arena and casting their lot with the other communities in the emancipation of their country.

He referred to the sweeping victories of the Congress in the Assembly in the majority of the provinces, and asked whether it was fair on their part to ask for ministership without sacrifice or suffering.

Dr. Kazi dilated on the principles of Islam which ordained and enjoined on every Muslim the spirit of sacrifice and suffering. It also showed the basic idea of socialism.

Finally he appealed to the youths to take note of the growing political consciousness in the country and adapt themselves to the changing circumstances, by leading a pure and noble life and by serving the interests of the country.

Mr. Inaitali Stationwala traced the amazing growth of the League from its microscopic origin and observed that there could be no difference of opinion whatever one's political beliefs might be on the spreading of education.

After the usual routine work was transacted, a vote of thanks to the chair was proposed and seconded. The function terminated after the members were treated to light refreshments.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

During the week-end, accompanied by a doctor friend of mine I did a lot of sightseeing, and in our wonderings we particularly noticed one growing menace in the suburbs.

The doctor who is anxious about typhoid in the suburbs slung some well-directed arrows of indignation at "the street-hawkers who cater for the needs of school children" throughout the suburban area.

They do not, he told me take the slightest care—adding "they are totally dirty"—in regard to the water they use for preparing those iceballs so favoured not only by the younger but even the older school going population.

These iceball hawkers, complained the "doctor", could be much cleaner and less thickly populated with germs. These multi-coloured liquids he further complains once prepared stand in their bottles for months and months.

Dirty? said the "Doc," that's the word for them, adding that it looks as if the multi-coloured stuff was specially prepared to hoard dust and germs of the suburban thoroughfares.

Finally the doctor got in a fit of anger and complained if only of our civic fathers who are now giving us our drainage and have built a huge structure of a town hall all at our cost, could only see to these small affairs, the children would be protected diphtherias or typhoids. Lantern slides or cinema films would prove effective in warning against the danger.

THROUGH INDIA BY CAR.

The G. I. P. Railway Institute under whose auspices Mr. H. J. Mulleneaux, Ag. Chief Electrical Engineer, G. I. P. Railway, delivered the first series of his lentern lecture on "His Thrilling Travels by car in India" was a great success.

Mr. D. E. Dibbious, the President of the Institute, introduced the lecturer to a crowded audience. The slides provided a rich entertainment to the eyes and the lecturer who was very fluent as well as humorous in his lecture was greatly applauded by the audience.

At the conclusion Mr. Louis Rodricks, the Secretary of the Institute thanked the lecturer, and the President. The former for his interesting and educational lecture and the latter for his interest and encouragement towards the Institute's functions.

On the same evening crowds of people flocked to Lands End to hear the band performance. The St. Stanislaus School Band rendered some selected prices very creditably, and I am sure the crowd enjoyed themselves immensely.

GOING AGAINST PARTY'S DECISION

Why Shettys And Mascarenhas Were Expelled

The Secretary of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party has issued the following statement:—

The Executive Committee of the Bombay Congress Socialist Party met on Saturday evening and decided unanimously to suspend Messrs. Charles Mascarenhas, Madan Shetty and Dr. M. R. Shetty from membership of Party by reason of their disloyal behaviour at the time of the A.I.C.C. and B.P.C.C. elections. In doing this, the Executive expected the unanimous recommendation of the General Council of the Party, composed of all active members of the Party, which met earlier in the evening.

Explaining the reasons for the suspension of these three members, the Executive Committee resolution states:—

"For some time past it was felt that the loyalty of a certain section of members of the Party known to belong to what is called the "Roy group" was not beyond question. One member of the group, Mrs. Maniben Mulji, resigned from the Party to avoid disciplinary action by reason of her disloyalty to the Indian National Congress in connection with the "E" and "F" Wards constituency, in the Legislative Assembly elections.

It was never imagined, however, that the members of the group would go to such lengths of betrayal and alliance with the right-wing of the Congress

Two of these members have tried to justify themselves in the Press by statements seeking to make out their objections to the very existence of the Party. That these are all after-thoughts is evident from the fact that the existence of the Congress Socialist Party never worried these persons when only a week ago they sought election to the B. P. C. C. as official candidates of the Party!

"GOING AGAINST PARTY'S DECISION"

The conduct of these three members for which they are suspended from the Party are, in the case of Messrs. Charles Mascarenhas and Madan Shetty, voting for Right wing Congressmen as against the Socialist Party's own candidate in the election to the A.I.C.C., contrary to the decision of the Party and in the case of Dr. M. R. Shetty, of withdrawing his candidature in the "E" Ward election to the B.P.C.C. in collusion with the Right wing and behind the back of the Executive Party.

This is not one isolated act but is evidently part of an alliance reached with the Right wing leaders by the so-called "Roy-group" in the City. Its first fruits were reaped by them when the astounding spectacle was seen of Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai, the leader of the Parliamentary wing of the Congress proposing for co-option to the B.P.C.C. Mrs. Maniben Mulji, a member of the "Roy-group", and a disloyal Congresswoman as evidenced by her conduct in connection with the nomination of candidate in the "E" and "F" Ward constituency. Mr. Charles Mascarenhas, in the course of a statement to the General Council this evening, admitted that Mr. M. N. Roy was party to this.

Messrs. Charles Mascarenhas and Madan Shetty got elected to the B.P.C.C. as Congress Socialist candidates, and owing to their breach of trust they are being asked by the Executive to resign their seats. Ordinary political decency demands their resignation."

A GOOD RIDDANCE

Considering that Dr. M. R Shetty, was once expelled from the Party and was taken back after months of pleading for re-admission and that Messrs Charles Mascarenhas and Madan Shetty have more than once been reprimanded, the exclusion of these three members is hardly a loss to the Party but rather in the nature of a good riddance.

ALL-BOMBAY HINDI-BHASHI PARISHAD

At a meeting of the Hindi-speaking Residents of the city and the suburbs held on Sunday evening at Sagar Bhavan, Bhuleshwar, Sjt. Babulal K. Sharma presiding, it was unanimously resolved that, "reading the situation and looking to the ways and means adopted by certain workers and their organisation, respectively", culminating into a stigma on the good name of the Bombay Hindi-speaking citizens, it is hereby resolved that an extraordinary session of the All-Bombay Hindi-speaking Residents' Conference be held on the 14th and 15th March at the Arya Samaj Pandal, Chowpatty, with a view to make the people conscious of the need of proper organisation.

That Pandit Ayodhyaprasadji of Calcutta be requested to preside over the deliberations, and that a Reception Committee with Sjt. Gajendranath Sharma, Secretary, Bhuleshwar Congress Committee, as its Chairman and Sjts. Ramjidas Damodar Shah and Aditya Prasad Srivastava as the General Secretaries respectively be appointed to look after the arrangements, etc. concerning the Parishad.

The next meeting of the Reception Committee will meet on Wednesday.

"Emden" Crew To See "Izzat"

The officers and crew of the German ship "Emden," and many German residents of Bombay will have an opportunity of witnessing a fine Indian film to-day (Monday) morning when a special show of the Bombay Talkies film "Izzat" will be held at the Opera House. The "Emden" crew, it is understood, will march in formation from the Gateway of India to the Opera House.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1937

PROTECTION IN INDIA

By a decisive majority of 65 votes against 43 the Legislative Assembly carried the cut motion by the Raja of Kollingode, meant to censure Government's policy of inadequate protection, not a single Indian elected member voting with Government. This is but one indication of the growing dissatisfaction among the people with Government's attitude in this matter. The policy of discriminating protection followed in recent years has been found to be not only most inadequate but also too discriminating in favour of Britain at the expense of India. Even the little measure of protection that could be wrung out of Government is being reduced, as in the case of sugar industry, while attempts are being made to give a greater measure of preference to British textiles. And as if to prepare the people for a further withdrawal of protection, both the Viceroy and the Finance Member have been holding forth on the dangers of economic nationalism. It was obviously to censure such an unsympathetic attitude of Government towards Indian industries that every Indian elected member voted for the censure motion, which, be it noted, was moved by a tried friend of Government.

Veiled Threat

Even before the Raja of Kolliengode's motion was considered the Finance Member, speaking on another cut motion, had his fling at economic nationalism when he said: "The principle of taxation had formerly been based on ability to pay, but under the pressure of economic nationalism a new principle had been evolved, namely, tax to help the domestic capitalist, which pressed on the consumer and produced little revenue." *This is gross misrepresentation* of the Indian demand for protection, which is essentially the same as the British demand for protection to British industries Only, what the Viceroy and the Finance Member approve with regard to Britain they condemn with regard to India. In the same breath in which the Finance Member made the remark quoted above he also stated that, in the event of the Ottawa Agreement being completely abolished, the question would arise "whether a lower preferential standard, a higher foreign standard, or some intermediate standard should be adopted." We fear that this is a veiled threat that, if the Ottawa Agreement is not replaced by another similar one, for which negotiations are being carried on, Government would on their own initiative levy duties helpful to Britain in one way or other.

Press The Demand

A common device of the Finance Member in opposing the demand for protection is to attempt to put the supporters of agriculture and small industries against those of large organised industries. This trick he tried on Friday when he remarked that, while Sir H. P. Mody had shown less insistence on the interests of the producer, Mr. Satyamurti had recognised the fact that India for a long time must remain primarily an agricultural country. The trick failed miserably. Both Sir H. P. Mody and Mr. Satyamurti voted for the Raja of Kollengode's motion. The Raja himself pleaded for protection to all such industries as could give greater economic security to India and could use up Indian raw materials, without making it necessary to export them. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant turned the table on the Finance Member by saying that if the Government had undertaken planned economy on a large scale, as was done in America, there would be no conflict whatsoever between agriculture and industries. He also pointed out how by protecting industries like sugar Government could add crores to the wealth of the country, give employment to thousands of workmen and also thousands of peasants. The whole debate on the Raja's motion and the voting thereon show that India is one in demanding due protection for all such industries, *including agriculture and cottage* industries, as are in need of it. If representatives continue to press on Government their demands persistently, unitedly and uncompromisingly the latter will soon enough be compelled to concede them substantially. In any case the people should continue to carry on the Swadeshi campaign effectively, the more so *when Government are lax in their* duty. With regard to the cotton industry in particular, Indian can very well do without a yard of foreign cloth.

The Sastri Report

While there are neither any startling disclosures nor any sweeping recommendations to be found in the report on Indian labour in Malaya, submitted to the Government of India by the Right Hon. V. S. Shrinivas Sastri, it contains a wealth of facts and figures which give the reader a through insight into the problem. Generally speaking it was not altogether satisfactiry state of affairs which Mr. Sastri found after his personal investigation on a number of estates and plantations During the last few years there has been a definite improvement in the rubber industry, and the wages which were drastically reduced during the depression are gradually returning to the normal. Mr. Sastri is anxious, however, that the standard pre-depression rate should be re-introduced forthwith on a statutory basis throughout Malaya. Again, as a result of the return of prosperity, Indian labour—which is, as a rule, found to be more efficient and economical—is in very great demand in the colony at present, and Mr. Sastri, therefore, rightly recommends that all restrictions on the emigration of Indian labour should be removed, and that non-recruited assisted emigration should be permitted to continue.

Regarding the conditions in which the Indian labourer in Malaya lives, it would seem, from a perusal of Mr. Sastri's report, that he is, indeed, in several ways better off than his brother at home. He is decently housed, his health is well attended to, and there are certain facilities given for the education of his children, though Mr. Sastri feels that the last item requires a good deal of improvement. A pertinent recommendation which Mr. Sastri has to make is that complete independence and liberty of movement should be assured to those who intend to settle in Malaya. The question of the political status of those settlers is an issue upon which Mr. Sastri keeps silent. We feel, however, that though there might be no immediate necessity of discussing this problem, it would have been better if Mr. Sastri had sought to safeguard the Indian settlers in Malaya against any discrimination in the future. Again the statistics given in the report justify Mr. Sastri's suggestion to exempt Malaya from the sex-ratio rule. On the whole the report is a most satisfactory document, and it is to be hoped that the many constructive recommendations it conveys will be speedily implemented. Both India and Malaya have reason to be grateful to Mr. Sastri for his valuable report.

INDIAN TYPEWRITERS

Scope For A New Industry

(By Hari G. Covil, Inventor of Devnagari Linotype)

The typewriter has become such an essential part of our modern life that we hardly ever stop to realize its importance. Can we ever imagine ourselves deprived of this basic tool of our daily communication and our business life? The story of our modern civilization may, in brief, be called the story of the printed word and the typewriter has played a most conspicuous part therein.

The use of the typewriter is growing from day to day all over the world. In Europe and America the typewriter is becoming as indispensable an adjunct as the family sewing machine, the radio or the car. In India also the demand for typewriters is increasing, as is proved decisively by recent statistics. In 1932-33 the number of typewriters imported into India was less than 4 thousand, while in 1935-36 it suddenly shot up to more than 15 thousand. This figure, however, does not include typewriters which are imported in parts and assembled in India.

Reasons For Increase

The one most cogent reason, among others, for this sudden rise *in the use of typewriters seems to* be the increasing adoption of the portable typewriter as a personal writing machine. Very often you will find a professor or scholar, a lawyer or doctor, a businessman or a tourist carrying his portable *typewriter as a part of his essen*tial lugguage. In America, and to *some extent in Europe also, not* only among the College and High *school students but in the very* elementary stages of education the introduction of portable typewriters has been found to bring out the hidden talents of the students.

To meet this demand, or rather to stimulate the use of typewriters among the students, the manufacturers have placed on the market *simplified typewriters for their use* at an unusually low price of Rs. 40. Portable typewriters have thus become very suitable gift articles for presentation also.

Most of the Western writers prepare their MSS directly on their portable typewriters, thus facilitating the cimpletion of the final copy for the publisher and printer.

Whatever the explanation for the rise in the import of typewriters in India, the popularity of the *writing machine is significant and* impressive.

Wanted Indian Typwriters

India should try to meet her own demand for typewriters from her own resources. For more than a hundred years India has been left behind in the industrial progress of the world and has been relegated to the position of a raw-material-producing country, at heavy disadvantage to the economic prosperity of her people, who *have been artificially retarded in* their industrial development.

The tide, however, is definitely turning in these days, when wide*spread efforts are being made to* manufacture in India all the different articles required to meet the increasing demands of the rising standard of living. This effort should be directed along the right line, and whether in the pro*duction of steel and machinery or* in the manufacture of articles of *secondary utility like typewriters,* India should try as far as possible to be self-supporting.

The leading primary industries, like steel, cotton, sugar, etc., have been pretty well covered, but there are still a number of basic and special industries which ought to be started here now.

The impending world war makes it all the more imperative that *India should try to start as many* indigenous industries as possible. The sky-high rocketting prices of most of the products imported from the West during a period of international troubles is no new thing. India had to pay dearly for her imports from the West during the last World War. And she will have to pay the same way when the next world war breaks out if she does not benefit by her last lesson when there is yet time.

Growing Demand

Let us start with the prospects for a typewriter industry on the basis of the actual situation. The bulk of the machines used in India come from the United States of America. The value and number of the machines imported mostly from America in the last four years are given below:—

Year	No. of Machine.	Value. Rs.
1933	3944	5,61,000
1934	6578	7,45,000
1935	15225	16,00,000
1936	15872	17,31,000

In addition to the above parts and accessories of the following values were imported:

1933 Rs. 1,38,295. 1934—2,14,307. 1935—2,30,425 1936—1,22,693.

Good Prospects

Even if this volume of business

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 5)

University Reform—VI.

Post-Graduate Teaching And Financial Administration

By A Special Contributor

Of the other authorities in the University, the Post-Graduate Board, the Publications Board, and the various Boards of Studies may merit some consideration. But the Faculties are really a fifth wheel of the coach. The only function they seem nowadays to perform is the election to the Deanship for the year. These elections take place at a meeting of the Faculties concerned; and are not commonly marked with the bitterness and partisanship which disfigure University administration because of incessant elections.

The Deans, however, are usually ornamental figure-heads who regulate procedure at meetings of the Faculties under no defined rules, but seldom distinguish themselves by any initiative on points of fundamental academic or administrative policy. Should the Faculties be abolished, not much harm would result to the smooth carrying on of University affairs, and probably a much greater expedition in business might occur by eliminating this needless piece of University machinery. Boards of studies are not exactly like snakes in Iceland. They exist, have elections held for them, recommend text books as well as examiners, and that is all.

Post-Graduate Board

The Post-graduate Board is a queer creation of the Act of 1928. It has no executive authority or academic policy. It is supposed to recognise Postgraduate Teachers in all subjects; but it has not in its personnel people qualified to judge of the merits of each and every case of such recognition. The ordinary practice is to recognise teachers, not after a careful consideration of the merits of each candidate, not even after consulting proper authorities, like Boards of Studies in given subjects where those bodies could really give some useful advice; but under certain conventions or rules, which are, however, not very rigidly enforced.

P. T.'s vs. J. P.'s

The only analogy to this institution, and its principle activity, is to be found in the Government's appointment of the Justices of the Peace. The Teachers recognised by the University as Postgraduate Teachers do not yet add the mystic symbol P. T. between their names and Degrees,—at least in official correspondence, and to the knowledge of the writer; nor is he aware of any particularly prized and profitable privilege attaching to the office, as the pivilege of witnessing or authenticating documents in the case of the J. P But the status signified by this recognition has its own profit and advantage, besides being impressive. The duties and responsibilities involved in such recogntion are left delightfully vague; and the holders of such marks of University distinction sport them almost with almost equal insouciance. It makes a nice button hole, even if it would not serve as a good introduction to a publisher, or recommendation for an examination. Though the University is particularly established to conduct Postgraduate work, its attention and success in that field is not too remarkable. Except for the two University Departments of Economics and Sociology created some 16 or 17 years ago; and except for the costly Department of *Chemical Technology—or* is it Textile chemistry?—the Univer*sity offers no direct training* or instruction in any postgraduate *subject. Those colleges which* do afford some facilities in this *direction have their own* personnel and financial considerations to attend to. Of late, they have endeavoured to evolve some sort of a co-ordinated campaign for postgraduate instruction and research, in centres where more than one College exists, or in Provinces where some other form of co-operation could be evolved.

Finance The Rut

But the main difficulty is lack of funds. Colleges cannot spare men from their ordinary work for the exacting duties of postgraduate training or guidance for research, without making a heavy inroad upon their finances. The University offers them no financial consideration for taking up part of the responsibility, which under the Act should rightly be shouldered by the University exclusively. The University itself has locked up its own available surplus to such an extent, and so progressively, in the development of one Department only, that it cannot undertake a systematic development of Postgraduate work in all branches of University education, even on the basis of an adequate subsidy to the Colleges who would do such work, under the general direction, supervision and control of the University.

No Aid From The Industry

Served

Though the Technology Department is of direct service to the most considerable industry in the country; and though the present Vice-Chancellor was President for a term of the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association, there has not so far materialised any direct and substantial assistance from the Mill Industry of Bombay for the further development of an institution which is of such practical benefit to them.

Whose Fault

The fault might be found as much in the apathy or contempt of some of these magnates towards such local products, as perhaps in the way this particular Department of the University has been staffed, boosted and worked. Apart from the initial wrangles, and the usual intrigues, in the appointments to the posts in this Department, the latest trend, inaugurated from the highest quarters, makes members of the staff of this University Department participate actively in University elections. These consequently become, by implication at least, partisans in University politics. Such a tendency, however much countenanced or condoned by the powers that be will not redound, in the long run, to the benefit of the Department itself, its popularity with the public at large, or even its ability to render real service to the community.

University authorities may rightly claim that the first charge on their purse must be that of the Departments of Postgraduate work for which they are directly responsible. But that would not wholly exonerate them from having some regard for development in other Postgraduate work, and in centres other than Bombay City only.

The financial aspect of University administration is the least satisfactory,—though ironically enough, this is the one University which can show a respectable reserve fund, and a recurring surplus. But the Reserve has been built up mainly because the guiding genius in University Finance for many a year in the past, had no use for the begging bowl for

(Continued on page 9 Col. 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

MADRAS MUSLIMS' LEAD.

We heartily welcome the lead given by Congress-minded Muslims of Madras to the effect that in the interests of the country and the community, Muslims should join the Congress. Congress stands for the freedom of the country from foreign domination and, we insist, Muslims must be as fundamentally and vitally interested in the struggle for that freedom as any other community constituting the Indian nation. Congress represents "par excellence" the hopes and aspirations of the poor and the backward of this country and, therefore, represents the interests of more than 95 per cent of the Muslim community. And, finally, it is a lie to suggest that Congress has ever been opposed to the true religious or communal interests of Muslims. To join the Congress is a national and communal duty, to oppose it, in the name of Islam or Muslim interests, is a betrayal of that twofold duty.

A SIGNIFICANT FACT.

By the way, it is rather noteworthy that the gentlemen who are prominent and vociferous in preaching in favour of holding aloof from India's national organisation, are exactly the patriotic "leaders" who are opposed to non-co-operation, in any shape or form, with the British Government and its subordinate branch. They have—or rather they loudly pretend to have—more serious and fundamental differences with the new constitution and those who have imposed it on us, than with the Congress. But they would work the Constitution and—boycott the Congress! The reasons are obvious. It is now the duty of Muslims to develop a lively appreciation of those reasons.

NOYCE IS RIGHT

Once more Mr. N. M. Joshi's plea for social insurance for Industrial labour—Sir Frank Noyce did not blush to call it a "hardy annual" —has been turned down by Government in the Legislative Assembly. The necessity for giving to the workers what is now an elementary relief in countries under 'civilised' administration cannot be denied by any one save those who regard workers as less than human beings. But the Government of India cannot render that relief. The arguments urged are three: illiteracy, financial difficulties and constitutional implications. And they constitute a decisive commentary on 150 years of British Rule in India, on the staggeringly formidable cost of administration and the hypocritical theory of British trusteeship of the masses. Sir Frank Noyce refused to accept Mr. Giri's claim that the adoption of the Russian system in India would be workable. Sir Frank is right. There is a fundamental difference between Russia and British India. In the one the worker is the vital being, in the other a mere tool.

NOMINAL RELEASE?

It is reported that the Government of Bengal have decided to release about 230 Bengalees now detained under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act either as village or home domiciles. It is also stated—rather superfluously —that the detenus' release will be "subject to nominal restrictions being placed on their movements." The effect of repression on the elections in Bengal was so startling that we did expect a gesture from the Government to "samjao" the people on the eve of provincial "autonomy". The proposed release of some detenus is perhaps such a gesture. But there is every possibility of the release rather than the restrictions being nominal. In any case the people will not be satisfied with anything but a complete abandonment of the policy of imprisoning people without trial and other forms of repression.

Emden Accident

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I was very much surprised to read in your Sunday issue this morning that many passengers in the country boat, which capsized near the cruiser 'Emden', on Saturiday evening were rescued by the crew of the Police Launch "Lile". I was myself present on board the "Emden" when the incident occurred and must say that the entire credit for saving the passengers, including a child just six months old, must go to the gallant sailors and officers, of the "Emden," altogether about twelve of them; and one Gujarati and another gentleman, who were solely responsible for the fortunate rescue of all the passengers.

The Police Launch and its crew did nothing in the matter, as it was not even near enough to do anything.

I may say that if the police had at all been vigilant and had any plans to handle the crowds, both as they rushed into the boats and launches at the Apollo Bunder end of their outward journey to the "Emden," or while they were jumping from boat to boat and overloading each boat in turn, in their enthusiasm to be on the "Emden" when the boats actually reached the cruiser, everything would have gone on very smoothly.

But the police, had 'not the

(Continued on page 10 Col 7)

WITHOUT COMMENT

Sir Yamin Khan said that year after year the House had been pressing for quickening of the pace of Indianisation. If the Government had taken adequate steps to carry out the desire of the House, when it was expressed first in 1921, the years that had passed would have been quite sufficient to Indianise the whole Army.

—Assembly Proceedings.

* * * *

Opposing Indianisation of the Army, Mr. Griffiths (I.C.S.) said in the Assembly that mutual confidence between officers and men "could only be built up through years of experience of war."

MUST we then have, say, a 20 years' war?

* * * *

Mr. Griffiths, by the way, pointed out that "the cut motion on Indianisation had become a permanent feature year after year for the last 15 years.'

Constitutionally it was not possible to start earlier,—about 85 years earlier

But Mr. Griffiths needn't worry over much. The feature will soon disappear—sooner, much sooner than he expects.

* * * *

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel advises students always to laugh as an antidote to every ailment.

But they would be well advised NOT to laugh when anywhere near Sir Siddapa Totappa Kambli, Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi or and Sir Dhanjishah Cooper. They might misunderstand or perhaps correctly understand.

* * * *

VICEROY GETS BIGGEST BAG OF PARTRIDGES.

—Headline.

Prominent among those present was the Nawab of Chhatari.

* * * *

Professor Ranga is slightly disappointed at the dilution of the Proja Party's programme and the peasants' demand.

But what else could be done if the price of Mr. Fazlul Haq's Chief Ministership was a compromise with—Mr. Jinnah's Muslim League.

* * * *

The supreme Pontiff of the Democratic Swaraj Party, to wit, Mr. N. C. Kelkar has issued his Holy Bull as to the attitude in the Provincial Assembly of D.S.P. vis-a-vis the Congress.

"It is too soon" he says of the Congress, "how the cat will jump" and having said it, Mr. Kelkar jumps thus:—"The Congress Party is apparently too high-brow to condescend to seek co-operation with its supposed opponent, the Democratic Swarajist group. On the other hand I can say with certainty that the D. S. group is too self-respectful to go out of its way masked to seek affiliation with the Congress group."

Hear, hear, or rather respectful silence and all that.

No. We need say nothing except that we profoundly admire the three words "high-brow," "supposed" and "self-respectful."

* * * *

The D. S. P. "absolutely knows its own mind" says Mr. Kelkar. But, "I do not feel that the Democratic Swaraja Party is at all called upon to open its mouth to make any premature and uncalled-for statement of its position."

It appears as if, according to Mr. Kelkar, the D.S.P. were not a political group but a keen and blushing heroine out of some old-fashioned low-brow novel.

* * * *

A small boat containing a number of pleasure visitors to the "Emden" capsized and but for the prompt assistance of the German sailors, these visitors would have been drowned.

Now, if there were any Jews among them, they would better keep quiet in sheer gratitude. Otherwise there is a likelihood of these gallant sailors and their captain getting into serious trouble on reaching home.

* * * *

Germany, it is authoritatively declared, has no intention of using force to get back her lost colonies.

Is Herr Hitler too sure of the friendly Tory Government or only unsure of himself?

* * * *

He: 'If you refuse me I shall never love anyone else as long as I live.'

She: "That's all very well, but suppose I accept you, what then?'

NO ROOM FOR "GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT" IN INDIA

Quarter Million Watch Cup-Tie Contest

Arsenal's Close Passing Proves Ineffective Against Wizard Movement Of Albions

LONDON, Mar. 6.

About a quarter of a million people saw the four cup ties today.

EAST INDIA FILM CO. (CALCUTTA)'S

whose forwards moved about the heavy field in Wizard fashion, playing a fast and open game, whereas the Arsenal's close passing was ineffective.

The Albion were quicker on the Ball.

Richardson seized a rebound from the goalkeeper's knees and scored to the intense delight of the crowd who became so excited that they burst on to the ground.

DESPERATE RALLY.

The Arsenal rallied desperately, but Manon scored towards the interval leaving the score two to nil at half time.

In the second half the Arsenal rearranged their forwards. Alex James leading the attack of Kirchen. Kirchen was going through at top speed when he was neavily brought down. James lifted the free kick into the penalty area where Bastin rushed in and scored a brilliant goal.

Then Mahon completed the tally for West Bromwich.

GIANT KILLERS WIN.

The Millwall giant killers ran Manchester off their feet and won on merits. The defenders were quick at tankling and their first time kicking repeatedly sent up the Manchester forwards. Mangnall scored both Millwall's goals.

Preston triumphed in a style approaching that of their predecessors, "the Invincibles", of fifty years ago. Hugh Councell scored the only goal before the interval following a free kick.

On resumption Seven Spurs crowded into the Preston goal mouth for a corner, but Preston secured the ball and Frank broke away and after a spectacular run netted the ball.

Duncan scored for the Spurs and Dougal completed Preston's tally.

Sunderland who were lucky with the Wolves, led 1/0 at half-time, their goal being scored through Jones, who rammed home a first time shot. Carter missed a sitter for Sunderland, but Duns equalised.

HUGH CROWD WATCH PLAY.

There were 71,913 spectators at Tottenham and the receipts were £5,714.

At Wolverhampton there were 57,715 spectators and receipts were £4,278.

There were 64,815 spectators at Yestbromwich and receipts were £3,913.

At Millwall spectators were 42,474 and receipts £3,387.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

FIRST DIVISION.

[illegible] 1; Everton 2; Middlesborough 3; Manchester United 2; Stoke 1; Sheffield Wednesday 3; Charlton 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

Aston Villa 2; Sheffeild United 1; Burnley 1; Bury 2; Chesterfield 2; Barnsley 1; Coventry 1; Norwich 1; Doncaster 1; Westham 4; Fulham 2; Leicester City 0; Nottingham Forest 3; Bradford 2; Plymouth 1; Newcastle 1; Southampton 2; Blackburn 2; Swansea 1; Blackpool 1.

THIRD DIVISION, (SOUTHERN).

Aldershot 3; Bristol City 0; Bournemouth 2; Luton 1; Brighton 7; Cardiff 2; Bristol Rovers 4; Clapton Orient 0; Gillingham 0; Queen's Park Rangers 0; Newport 3; Reading 0; Northampton 6; Walsall 3; Southend 4; Exeter City 4; Swindon 4; Torquay 2; Watford 3; Crystal Palace 1.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Accrington 3; Halifax 2; Darlington 2; Barrow 4; Gateshead 3; Rochdale 1; Hull 1; Chester 1; Lincoln 2; Mansfield 0; New Brighton 1; Crew 0; Oldham 3; Tranmere 0; Portvale 0; Southport 2; Rotherham 2; Hartlepools 4; Stockport 1; Carlisle 2; Wrexham 2; York 0.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (FIRST DIVISION.

Clyde 4; Albion 0; Dundee 2; Dunfermline 2; Falkirk 5; St. Mirren 1; Hibernians 2; Celtic 2; Kilmarnock 3; Hearts 0; Partic 1; Third Lanark 3; Queen of South 0; Rangers 1; Queen's Park 0; Hamilton 1; St. Johnstone vs. Aberdeen (postponed ground being unfit).

RUGBY UNION RULES

LONDON, March 6.

The following are the results of the principal matches played under Rugby Union rules:—

Royal Navy 3; The Army 14; at Twickenham; Bath 5; Bristol 6; Blackheath 4; Oxford University 21; Coventry 26; Old Merchant Taylors 0; Gloucester 19; Cheltenham 0; Leicester 3; Harlequins 11; Llanelly 23; Northampton 0; Richmond 5; London Scottish 20; Guys Hospital 0; Aberavon 18; London Welsh 8; Crosskeys 3; Rosslyn Park 30; St. Barts Hospital 8; Bedford 3; R.A.F. 17; Cardiff 11; Newport 0; Neath 15; Pontypridd 5; Swansea 8; Pontypool 5; Edinburgh University 3; Edinburgh Academicals 11; Heriotonians 24; Edinburgh Wanderers 3; Watsonians 22; Royal High School 0.—Reuter.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Easter Concession

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The G. I. P. Railway have announced that the Eastern Concession this year will commence on March 19 and that concession tickets would be issued over the G. I. P. Railway between the 19th and 29th March. In view of the fact that the A.I.C.C. and the All-India Congress Convention are meeting at Delhi from the 17th [illegible] went out to phone for the Railway authorities could see their way to direct the commencement of the concession period as from 15th March, to enable hundreds of those who would like to attend these Conferences as spectators and others interested in the Congress movement, apart from hundreds of A.I.C.C. Members and Congress M.L.As., to take advantage of the concession. It may be added that instead of causing any loss to the Railway, the earlier introduction of the Easter Concession would act as an impetus to hundreds to travel by the G. I. P. Railway to Delhi. —Yours, etc.,

A TRAVELLER.

Municipal Franchise

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—By refusing to extend the Municipal franchise so as to bring it on a level with the voters' qualifications for the Bombay Legislative Assembly, the Municipal Corporation, which had only recently accepted the five rupee rental franchise, has placed itself in a very ridiculous position.

According to our civic ma bap, an illiterate Ithoo Pandoo paying a monthly rent of Rs. 5/- can shape the civic destinies of Bombay, but his literate daughter or his matriculate son shall have no voice in the Municipal elections. Similarly a little educated Pestonji as rent payer can vote, but his graduate daughter or his double graduate son shall have no right known to belong to what is called the "Boy-crown" nor, not beyond, because our Corporators are our city fathers and our city mothers that they want that only the father or the mother can vote and not the children?

I am sure the verdict of the Corporation would have been different a month ago, and prior to the recent elections to the Bombay Legislatures.—Yours, etc.,

ADI K. MUNSHI.

Bombay, Feb. 28.

Study Of Entomology

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Would any of your readers kindly let me know as to which institution in India or abroad is particularly noted for the study of entomology.—Yours, etc.,

MOHD. AHSAN.

1370 B. Sultan Bazar,
Hyderabad Dn.,
March 2.

Stove Accidents

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Various suggestions are being made to avoid accidents by stoves or segrees. Individuals may take up such of all these suggestions as appeal to them and do something in their own ways to combat the evil. Such measures may be preventive or remedial. Why not take the help of Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and persons trained in First-Aid to remedy this evil? Let these do the work of explaining or demonstrating in their [illegible] the B.P.C.C. Mrs. Maniben Mulji, *a member of the "Boy-crown" and* a stove or a segree—viz., the stripping of the burning garment or the wrapping over it a blanket (which should always be kept handy), avoiding silly practices, such as pouring water over the ignited cloth on the body, or the application of ink on the scalded parts of the body, the proper treatment of burnt skin by vaseline or sweet Oil, etc., etc.,

Women should also be advised to leave the door unlocked or unbolted from inside when cooking, etc., so that neighbours may not be delayed in coming to help in case of an accident. Lastly, it may be found advisable to sell cheap, with the help of some charitable persons, flame-screening devices. The use of posters or handbills demonstrating how to avoid such accidents and what to do if such accidents occur will also prove useful in a propaganda work carried on by social service bodies or associations.—Yours, etc.,

G. D. P.

Understanding Between Congress & Governors

Possibility Ruled Out Under India Act Plan

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON: March 6.

Although to-morrow's debate on India in Cambridge is purely academic, I find that it is viewed with considerable interest.

Mr. S. M. Kumarmangalam of Eton and King's College will have [illegible] India Act is not the proper solution to India's problems as it fails to meet the aspirations of the Indian people.

Mr. Morgan Jones, M.P., will support him, but the opposition includes Mr. Butler, the India Under-Secretary.

WILL BUTLER SPEAK OUT?

With reference to the recent lose talk here that, since the Congress Party, has won the elections, it should accept offices after receiving certain guarantees from the Government, the question is now asked whether Mr. Butler will take the opportunity to-morrow to express the view the British Government on the subject.

Meanwhile it is evident that the success of the Congress Party has staggered the authorities in spite of their friends attempting to minimise its importance by hinting that the Congress will now co-operate. Press comments here suggest that the Congress, having won the elections, is now seeking some way whereby it can accept office.

ABSURD SUGGESTION.

But there is a school of thought here which definitely looks upon such suggestion as absurd. This section is not prepared to believe that Mahatmaji, with his political insight and honesty will ever be a party to any such plan. This section thinks, as Mr. Krishna Menon, Secretary of the India League told me in the course of an interview, that such step on the part of the Congress is nothing less than "trek to office by the backdoor".

Moreover it is emphasised that any private or public agreement could not be arrived at unless the Governors decide to act unconstitutionally and against the Instrument of Instructions. Nor is it within the competence of the Viceroy to instruct Governors in this matter. Thus there is no possibility on the Indian plan of an understanding between the [illegible] Srivastava as the General Secreta- [illegible] to

TORY REVOLT FEAR.

At the same time it is remembered that by the end of May, in all probability Mr. Neville Chamberlain will be Premier. Mr. Chamberlain has already assured his followers that the India Act contains every safeguard that ingenuity of man can devise. He has also declared that the safeguards and the special powers are meant to be used and not meant to be cold storaged. If Mr. Chamberlain desires to respond to the Congress wishes he will be risking a revolt in the Conservative Party at a time when he himself is faced with a Cabinet reshuffle.

Another factor that forces itself before prominently is the fact that the Act provided for the Civil Service and Secretary to the Ministry with direct access to the Governor. This is looked upon as a direct negation of Responsible Government.

NO 'GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT'

When I pointed out the possibility of a private understanding or what is called a "Gentleman's Agreement," Mr. Menon retorted: Do you forget that the National Government concludes such "Gentleman's Agreement" with Mussolini and Hitler? Can you not well imagine what a "Gentleman's Agreement" can be in India? Mr. Menon shares the view of the "New Statesman and Nation" which declares that the recent elections in effect is a plebiscite on the constitution imposed by Westminster against every Indian Political Party. In his opinion if this constitution is meant to be democratic as it is pretended, then it is the duty of any honest Government to accept the verdict of the Indian people and withdraw it.

STOP PRESS

I. I. CO. CONFERENCE

CALCUTTA, March. 7.

Delegates from provinces outside Bengal and visitors, including Sir Darcy Lindsay, Sir P. C. Ray and Sir Chhajju Ram Choudhury, attended the Fourth Indian Insurance Companies Conference which opened here to-day, Mr. Walchand Hirachand presiding.

Mr. Santanam's resolution urging that people should patronise indigenous concerns and thereby help the economic development of the country and Mr. N. R. Sirkar's resolution characterising the Insurance Bill as defective and failing to provide effective protection to indigenous business were adopted. Another resolution urging the Government to abolish the postal insurance fund was also adopted.—A. P.

POPULARISING PUNJAB CONGRESS

LAHORE, March, 7.

The Provincial Congress Committee has decided to make strenuous efforts to popularise the Congress in the province and for this purpose the following programme is to be taken in hand immediately:— The enrolement of at least 50,000 primary members during the year; the organisation of at least 1,000 Congress Committees; and the collection of at least Rs. 25,000 for carrying on Congress work in the Punjab and the establishment of a Congress training institute at Lahore.

It is understood that the Punjab's representatives to the A.I.C.C. numbering 13 will compromise 8 members of the Anti-Office Group led by Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar and five of the pro-office section led by Lala Dunichand.—A.P.

'GALDANES' ESCORTED BY DESTROYER

HENDAYE, March 7.

"Galdanes" was escorted by Government destroyer, armed trawlers and merchantmen when it was attacked by insurgent cruisers. The destroyer has been badly damaged, and has arrived at Bordeaux. One of the trawlers was sunk and another has arrived at Arcachon near Bordeaux damaged. Prisoners taken by insurgents warships include Formigenira, Minister of the Catalan Government.—Reuter.

A GERMAN RECORD

COPENHAGEN, March, 7.

Marthageneger (Germany) has established a new world's record for 400 metres breast-stroke of six minutes 19-2/10th's seconds. The previous record was held by Hidiko Mayehata of 6 minutes 24/8-10th's established on 1st October 1933.—Reuter.

IF GOVERNOR DESIST FROM USING SPECIAL POWERS

Sind Congress Committee Decide To Accept Offices

KARACHI, March 7.

The Sind Congress Committee resolved to-day favouring acceptance of offices by 7 to 6 votes on the condition that Governors would desist from exercising the special powers vested in them under the new Act.

Dr. Choitram Gidwani was re-elected the President of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. Parsram Tahilramani, the Secretary.—United Press.

HYDERABAD CONGRESS COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES

Dr. Chimandas Elected President

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD, March 6.

The annual meeting of the Hyderabad Congress Committee held last night at Hyderabad, Prof. Ghanshyam presiding. The report of the work done during eight months ended December 1936, was read and adopted. During the period nine meetings of the Managing Committee, 16 meetings of the Congress workers for settling executing programmes, 31 weekly flag salutation ceremonies 13 public meetings and five processions were organized, jayantis were celebrated and Khadi worth Rs. 1,350 was sold.

DR. CHIMANDAS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

After adoption of the report and accounts, Prof. Ghanshyam requested members that after being President for three years continuously, he desired to be released and some other friend should take up the burden. Dr. Chimandas was unanimously elected President. Other elections also are taking place unanimously.

The Committee passed resolutions thanking workers and voters for the support during the recent Assembly elections, and for observing April 1 as "Anti-Constitution Day."

THE OFFICE ISSUE

Conditional Acceptance Urged By Hyderabad Congress

HYDERABAD (Sind) Mar. 6.

The Hyderabad Congress Committee discussed to-day the office acceptance question. Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram explained the pros and cons of various courses. After an exchange of views the committee resolved against Congress parties joining the ministries, or participating in negotiations for their formation in provinces where Congress parties were unable to command majority.

By a large majority the Committee defeated the propositions for acceptance, also for non-acceptance of Ministries in provinces where Congress parties command majority, and finally unanimously passed a resolution in favour of conditional acceptance, the condition being that safeguards or special powers be not used by the Governor.

JACOBABAD AND SAHITI DECISIONS

The Karachi and Jacobabad Congress Committees have resolved for non-Acceptance, while the Sahiti Congress Committee has resolved for acceptance..

Gujerat Also For Conditional Acceptance

No Responsibility To Be Shouldered In Absence Of Assurance

AHMEDABAD, March. 7.

After two hours' deliberations the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee at its meeting held this afternoon, under the Presidency of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, passed the following resolution:—

"The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee is of the opinion that if it is assured that at least within a very limited scope of real responsibility under the Government of India Act, Ministers will have a free hand and that the discretionary powers of interference will remain in abeyance or without use, it would be inadvisable at this stage for the Congress to refuse to form Ministries in the provinces in which it commands a majority. In the absence of any such assurance no such responsibility should be taken by the Congress. In the provinces in which the Congress does not command a majority it would be inadvisable to accept offices.

"In the event of the Congress deciding in favour of acceptance of offices, salaries of officers should be governed by the principles laid down in the Karachi resolution".—United Press.

CHAMPION SWIMMER'S NEW ROLE

Bid For Endurance Cycling Record

ALLAHABAD, March 7.

Robin Chatterjee, the well-known Allahabad swimmer, is attempting to break the world record of 74 hours endurance cycling. He commenced his new enterprise at 8-15 a.m. yesterday, along with Messrs. N. C. Bhadar and Sheoprasad.

All the three completed 25 hours at 9-15 a.m. to-day.

The present holder of the endurance cycling record is Aburao Ganpatrao Shevti of Madras.—A. P.

POONA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

POONA, March. 7.

The Raja of Aundh opened this evening the Poona Industrial Exhibition.—A. P.

EXTENSION OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE

HAGUE, March 6.

A communique issued by members of the Oslo Convention at the close of the meetings, surveys the Experts' Report in which certain possibilities have been outlined for the extension of international commerce which are immediately realisable in the form of a plurilateral agreement and complementary bilateral arrangements. The experts recommend Governments of the Oslo Group to ensure future contact.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN COMMUNIST PARTY

MOSCOW, March 6.

A resolution tending to democratise the whole structure of the Russian Communist Party was adopted at the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Party. The Party decided that, while adopting a leading role during the forthcoming elections to the All Russian Soviet under the New Constitution, the Party must bring itself into line with democratic practices. As a result, the individual members will be called on to make freer use of their right to criticise.

Candidates for membership to the All Party Committees will henceforward be elected by secret ballot instead of being coopted. The ballot will be enforced in all the Party organisations and from Factory Committees to Central Committees of the National Republic.—Reuter.

"OBSERVER'S" WISH

LONDON, March 7.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has hitherto thrown his influence into the scale of complete boycott but with diminishing success, declares the "Observer" in a leader on the advent of the New Constitution. There is every indication that if the Congress leader should persist in preaching aloofness, he will see his advice rejected and Indian politicians will find the Parliamentary "game" congenial and many of them would be pleased to exchange the ball for the bat even if it were nothing else.

But there is also substantial inducement for sharing the distribution of public patronage—a function which combines social with political authority. To forgo such opportunities in six provinces is a sacrifice even a greater leader might find impossible to impose on his adherents.

The Pandit may, therefore, with the best grace he can, postpone the thwarting of the Constitution until the weapons of office are at his disposal.

The "Observer" adds:—An advantage of starting a new regime on provincial lines is an emulation that may prove an incentive to good sober work. A region that sees its Assembly's energies wasted upon empty fire-works, while its neighbours are visibly advancing in the paths of social progress, should in time be able to draw inferences and apply them.—Reuter.

CURFEW IN JERUSALEM

JERUSALEM, March 6.

Arab-Jewish disturbances were renewed to-day when one Arab was shot dead and a Jew and an Arab seriously wounded during street affrays in different quarters of the City. Troops have been recalled to the barracks and army lorries of British Police are patrolling the streets. Curfew has been proclaimed from 21-00 to 05-00 tomorrow. The atmosphere is tense, the population fearing a revival of the last year's lawlessness.—Reuter's Special.

EGYPT AND LEAGUE

CAIRO, March 7.

Having received invitations from 22 members, Egypt has formally applied for admission into the League, expressing a desire to participate in international co-operation.

M. Avenol has been asked to include the application in the agenda of the next meeting of the Assembly.—Reuter.

Le Brun's Broadcast Appeal Postponed

PARIS, March 7.

President Le Brun's bradcast appeal to the country has been postponed until early this week.—Reuter.

PANT AS LEADER OF U. P. ASSEMBLY

LUCKNOW, Mar. 7.

The elected Congress members of the U. P. Provincial Legislature held a meeting this evening, and elected Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant as their party leader.

Pandit Pant left for Delhi just after the conclusion of the meeting. —United Press.

GUJARAT PEOPLE CONGRATULATED

AHMEDABAD, March 7.

The Gujerat Provincial Congress Committee passed a resolution congratulating the people of Gujarat on electing all the Congress candidates to both the houses of legislature in the Bombay Presidency. The Committee has also laid down the following programme for the current year: Making arrangements for holding the next session of the Congress in Gujarat, enlisting primary members of Congress in large numbers, carrying out the Congress programme outlined by the Working Committee resolutions, reorganisation of Taluka Committees and the establishment of village committees whereever possible.—A. P.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

A SPECIAL SET OF FRESH LECTURE CLASSES BEGINS NOW FOR PREPARATION THROUGHOUT VACATION AND THEREAFTER for ALL DIPLOMA COURSES, viz., (1) Incorporated Salesmanagers (A.I.S.M.A.); (2) Chartered Insurance Experts (A.C.I.I.); (3) Bank Officers (C.A.I.B.); (4) Company Secretaries (F.C.C.S.); (5) Company Auditors (R.A.); (6) Specialised Accountancy (A.A.I.A.), and (7) General Commerce (D.Com. I.M.C., L.C.C.), etc., also Gregg Shorthand.

APPLY FOR RESERVATION OF SEATS IMMEDIATELY.

Or Call or write for prospectus: Postal Tuition to those who cannot join personally.

80, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Twenty Thousand Spectators At "Cup-tie Drama"

RECORD-BREAKING SEASON TICKETS FOR 1937 WIMBLEDON?

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON: Feb. 24. (By Air Mail).

Within a few seconds of the final whistle, the Millwall ground was the heaving mass of roaring humanity—a tidal wave of 20,000 hysterical spectators had swept across the mud, on Saturday afternoon. This was Cup-tie drama, vivid and tense enough to stir the emotions of the most hardened campaigner, and it is not easy to collate the sensational events of the day.

Two minutes to go, and a thousand to one on a draw, but not one of the 47,000 jammed in a ground which holds no more than 40,000, moved towards the exits. Mangnall booted the ball goalwards. It was headed away by Bell, the Derby right full-back. And that seemed to be that. What followed is still a mystery to Scattergood. We saw little McCartney make a forlorn dash towards the falling ball somewhere near the edge of the penalty area. He swung his left foot, met the ball on the full volley, and it went pocketing into the net. It was an amazing shot, which can best be described as a left hook done with the foot. The ball was shouldered high at impact, and if McCartney tried to do it again he would probably either hit the corner flag or put the ball over the stand. Yet, the goal which sent Millwall whooping into the last eight, was no fluke. McCartney genuinely tried to perform the miracle and it happened. Ten thousand hats went skywards. McCartney was nearly hugged to death by his colleagues, and, far away in the Millwall goal, Burke was shaking hands with himself.

SPIRITED EXCURSIONS

How some of the Millwall players got off the ground uninjured, when it was all over, we don't know. Burke and Inns were still battling out in the swirling waves, minutes after their colleagues were in the bath. The Derby players believe they were robbed of a goal, through the bad luck of the referee, being unsighted in the 15th minute of the second half. It was a glorious movement. Duncan did one of his many dazzling solo runs and centred. Astley headed a fast shot against the crossbar. It came back on to Astley's chest, and rebounded into goal, where in a flash there was a struggling heap of players. Reg Stockwell swears the ball was squeezed, a foot over the line, by one of the Millwall defenders. It was impossible for the referee to say. He was the wrong side of the scrum and did right to give the defence the benefit of the doubt. This was only one of the many sensations.

First came the shock of an astonishing Derby goal, after 3 minutes' play. Astonishing, because it just slipped in, without anyone trying to do something about it, from a free kick by Keen, from 35 yards distance. What happened was that Burke had both eyes on Astley, who looked like getting his head to the ball. Astley did not connect, and the ball just went on its way into the corner of the net. That might have broken Millwall's heart beyond repair, but, inside two minutes, they were level—all through Mangnall and a smashing good drive. A truly great shot this, and a goal squarely earned. The battle, from then on, swayed evenly to its final thrill, and if Derby in spells, played the best football, Millwall's spirited excursions were always keeping the Derby defence at full stretch. Derby's fatal error was to play in the last 20 minutes, as if they were content to wait for a replay.

ANONYMOUS LETTER

Against the Derby claim, to have scored after Astley's header in the second half, Millwall can argue, they were unlucky to have a free kick against Burdett, when Smith put the ball in the net, with a long shot, five minutes from time. If there was no obstruction in this incident, the Millwall centre might have been given offside, but it was as well McCartney's goal came hot-foot, to settle all argument. Astley and Duncan were good to watch, but the Derby centre gave the keen tackling Millwall defenders, too many chances to catch him with the ball. He was just a shade too ornate. There was too much hard hitting at times by some Derby players, but it would have been surprising, if there had been no hot-heads in such an atmosphere of wild excitement. Burditt, who was not too well did little against third back Parker, and Mangnall and McCartney took the forward honours. Wallbanks stood up nobly to Astley, but Smith was rarely able to stop Duncan. Crooks had a great first half, but the nearness of the crowd to the touchline, in the second half, seemed to embarrass him. Considering Burke was only playing his second game, in the first team, he did valiantly and he cannot carry any blame for not attempting to stop Keen's free kick. It was any odds on Astley heading that ball. The ground was dangerously overcrowded, although gates were closed at 2-30. Hundreds rushed across the ground and climbed into the stand before the start, but most of them went back again at the police request of the officials with the loud-speaker. Could that have happened in any other country?

It is revealed that a well-known international goal-keeper playing in a Cup-tie on Saturday, received a letter that morning reading: "I you see that you lose to-day you will receive £50 in due course." The letter-writer was anonymous. The envelope bore a Mansfield, Notts, postmark. The player took the letter to officials of the club. The side did not lose. An official of Everton Football Club stated to the Press that Sagar, Everton's international goal-keeper, had received a letter. Everton drew with Tottenham Hotspur on Saturday and replayed on Tuesday afternoon at Tottenham.

WIMBLEDON INVADED?

It is stated from New York that Sydney Wood, winner of the single championship at Wimbledon in 1931, will be in London again, next summer, to make another attempt on the title. Donald Budge, his compatriot, is also making the trip, and so are many other foreign stars. In fact, the foreign invasion of Wimbledon promises to be more intensive than ever. The reason for this is attributed to the absence of Fred Perry, from the list. When Perry embraced professionalism, he automatically made the coming Wimbledon championship one of the most open for several years. Wood, for example, must have a big chance. He has all the strokes, but not the stamina of Perry. With the Englishman out of the way, Budge, too, comes strongly into the reckoning. Von Cramm, German ace, will be a starter, trying to make the third time pay for all. He deserves to succeed because he has been in the last two finals with Perry, failing each time His luck, last year, was chronic. He fell lame in the final, and was unable to run for any shot placed wide of his racquet. Then, there will be the Australians, Quist and McGrath, and a new comer from the same country—J. Bromwich 17-year-old Sydney boy. He will be a target for the photographers, with his curious forehand drive, made with both hands grasping the racquet. His team-mate, McGrath, does the opposite—uses a double-handed backhand shot. H. W Austin, Britain's only hope, is faced by a terrific task, for the only foreign star who does not seem to be entering, is the stumpy American, "Bitsy" Grant, who is practically unbeatable on California's clay courts.

Naming the new champion is going to be as difficult as finding the Lincoln winner, but this very fact makes the 1937 Wimbledon attractive. It is said that applications for season tickets have beaten all records. Yet some people, forgetful, that the game is always greater than the player, used to predict that Wimbledon minus Perry and Helen Wills, would flop.

MARBLE'S COME-BACK

The new woman champion from the United States, will be Alice Marble, tall, slim Californian blonde. She won the American title from Helen Jacobs. It will be Miss Marble's first visit to England, for although she travelled with the American Wightman Cup team, three years ago, she got no farther than Paris. A serious illness attacked her, during the early rounds of the French championships. She collapsed, and spent six months in a Paris hospital; then two years out of the game. Miss Marble's come-back last September and capture of the American title were one of the most remarkable feats in tennis, stamping her as a player of wonderful quality.

Though Derbyshire won the County Championship (Cricket) last year, there was a loss of £130 on the revenue account, for the year, compared with a loss of £155 in 1935. Match receipts fell from £4549 to £3792, this being explained by the serious interference of the weather in several fixtures together with the fact that many games were finished inside two days. From the presentation fund of £600, raised to celebrate the winning of the championship, it has been decided to give an inscribed gold wristlet watch to every player who took part in nine or more championship matches

BHOPAL'S POLO TEAM.

The following news is taken from the "Evening Standard" in mail week:—

The Nawab of Bhopal, who is bringing an Indian polo team to England in the spring, has been a frequent visitor to this country, but, although he has been regarded as an outstanding player in India, this will be, the first time, he has played in England.

Of the rest of the Nawab's team, Thakur Pirthi Singh will be remembered as the brilliant No. 1 of the Jaipur team of 1933. Captain H. C. Walford, who is serving with the 17th Lancers at Meerut, was a member of the English team just contested the Champion Cup at Meadowbrook, in 1935. There is a certain piquancy in the choice of Rao Raja Hanut Singh, whose position is not unlike that of H. G. Owen-Smith, who plays Rugby football for England and cricket for South Africa against England.

Last year Hanut Singh was selected to play for the English team in the Westchester Cup, though an injury prevented him actually playing Now he returns to play against us. Among teams contesting the open tournaments, in which the Indian team will play, will be the four Ashton brothers. They arrive from Australia with their ponies on March 15.

GOVT. TO RESCUE OF LANDLORDS

Proceedings Against U. P. Kisan Leaders

PATNA, March. 6.

A communique states:—

Petitions have recently been filed before the District Magistrate of Monghyr by a number of landlords of Barbigha and Sheikhpura, stating that as a result of the speeches delivered at the Kisan Sabha meetings at Sheikhpura on the 27th and 28th February, gangs of tenants have been going round villages looting the standing of harvested crops from the Bakasht lands. The petitions pray for the deputation of a military force to the villages to maintain order.

The District Magistrate has deputed extra police forces to Sheikhpura in order to prevent breaches of peace, and criminal proceedings have been instituted against Karjanand Sharma and other leaders of the Kisan movement in the locality, whose speeches are alleged to have been responsible for the action of the tenants.—A. P.

SARDAR'S ASSURANCE

To Gujarat Vidyapith Graduates

AHMEDABAD, March 7.

Heated discussion took place this morning at the annual gathering of the graduates of the Gujarat Vidyapith on the question of their employment in local bodies and private institutions conducted by Congressmen. It was stated that although the Congress party was in a majority in the Ahmedabad Municipal Committee, that body had not encouraged the graduates of the Vidyapith to an appreciable extent. Even in the private institutions run by the Congress leaders, the Vidyapith graduates were being shown such disregard, that the latter were obliged to obtain degrees from the Bombay University.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who presided, said that the prospects of those who had gone to jails in the Civil Disobedience Movement here by no means gloomy, as they were now likely to be ministers and vice-chancellors of Universities, and might thus be able to carry out their principles in the field of education.—A. P.

NEW HINDU SANGATHAN ORGANISATION

POONA, March 7.

A new All-India Hindu Organisation called "the Hindu Seva Sangh" which aims at achieving Hindu solidarity (Sanghathan) was formed to-day by Shri Kshatrajagadguru (the Maratha Shankaracharya) of Kolhapur at a meeting of Hindus of all castes held here. Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided. The new organisation will have its headquarters at Poona with branches all over India and will strive for religious, social, economic and educational betterment of Hindus.

Speaking on the necessity of re-establishing Hindu Dharma, the Kshatrajagadguru said that the Sangh would fight the enemies of Hinduism on all fronts and give battle to reactionary orthodoxy, as well as anti-religious iconoclasts. An influential committee of Hindu savants was appointed to draft the rules of the Sangh. Mr. P. K. Atre a Maharashtra educationist will be the organising secretary and K. G. Limaye, journalist its chairman.—A. P.

"MILTON OF KARNATAKA" DEAD

(From Our Correspondent).

BIJAPUR, March 6.

Sjt. Narharrao Kalmadi, a prominent public man and a literary scholar poet expired. He was 80 years old. He was reputed to be the "Milton of Karnataka." He was a leading lawyer in eighties and was the first non-official president of the Municipality.

Up With Swadeshi In Congress Raj

Walchand's Vision Of Future Of Industries

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, March 7.

"I must congratulate the Congress on securing a majority in most of the major Provinces in the recent general elections. I think we Industrialists also should congratulate ourselves on this result, as the same will enable Congress to put into practice what it has all along been wanting to do and what for want of necessary power, it could not do so far.

I hope it will now be practicable for the Congress Party to act in such a way, at least where it enjoys a clear majority and forms a Government, as to directly benefit Swadeshi enterprise.

If in the Provinces with Congress majority all Insurances, Banking and Shipping business, whether of Government or Local Bodies such as Municipalities, District Local Boards, etc., are in practice placed with Indian Companies and those Companies are allowed to announce themselves being under Government patronage, the public at large follow the Government lead" observed Mr. Walchand Hirachand, presiding at the Indian Insurance Companies' Conference to-day.

Proceeding he said:—

"I do not think safeguards can come in the way of their doing this. The Congress has so far shown itself to be the master mind as regards propaganda and organisation, and I think this should prove very useful to Congress representatives in making the country self-contained as regards these Industries by emphasising the need of public patronage in this country.

Even if the Congress decides not to accept office, it can achieve the results I have mentioned to a considerable extent because of its strong position in the Legislatures, which no groups or combinations of groups can challenge, these being the legitimate aspirations of the whole country

CHARGE OF DUMPING

In the early stages Indian Companies encountered many difficulties; gradually some of these were overcome, but the greatest menace to the growth of Insurance business in India to-day is the competition from non-Indian Insurance Companies operating here. Competition takes many forms in a country like India. It may be recalled that the Chairman of one of the leading British Insurance Companies definitely stated that out of the premiums on new shares obtained by this Company, a good portion was to be spent in India! Continental Insurance Companies play havoc in India by actually experimenting on the Indian business and when ultimately they find that the Indian field is not encouraging they quickly quit the field, but not before they have done a great deal of harm to our Companies. I do not propose to quote specific instances as many of our Companies know but too well now this competition and how this experimentation on the Indian market have affected Indian Insurance business. In face of this fact, it is flabbergasting to be told by the Hon. the Law Member of the Government of India that there is no dumping of Insurance by foreign Companies, when instances are not wanting to show that dumping is actually going on. If only the Indian Insurance conditions are closely examined, say, by a body like the Tariff Board this can be conclusively proved and a good case can be made for the protection of Indian Insurance Companies. After all any Act or Law that may be passed by Government of a country should have a beneficial effect on the industry concerned, and if there is no tangible evidence, of this good to the business one cannot become enthusiastic about the action of Government.

NOT EVEN SHADOW

This naturally brings me to the proposed Insurance Bill recently brought forward by the Government of India. The Hon. the Law Member is entitled to credit from us for the Bill although I cannot but say that it falls short of supplying the most essential need of Indian insurance business, namely protection from non-Indian Companies. I am one of those who believe that Indian Banking, Shipping and Insurance are the three most important branches of our commercial life which should be developed solely from the point of view of India's interests and not of the British Empire, that is they should be owned, controlled and managed only by the Nationals of the country. Nothing else should really weigh with us in this development, except the rapid progress of these three important nation-building Commercial services. Such things as "invisible items" which play so prominent a part in the foreign trade of Great Britain are simply unknown to India, although India contributes quite a good share to the "Invisible exports" of Great Britain.

Examining the Insurance Bill introduced by Government from this standpoint, I should at once say, that in this, even the shadow of protection is woefully absent.

JAPANESE EXAMPLE

I would like the Government of India to do for Indian Insurance Companies what Japan did for Japanese Insurance Companies. From the year 1923, when the great earthquake occurred, the Japanese Government has been engaged in protecting its insurance companies, the sole idea being to develop and strengthen the position of the then existing Insurance Companies. Two steps were taken by Japan. One was not to permit the inauguration of any new Japanese Company and the other was not to allow the entry of non-Japanese insurance companies into Japan. The result is an achievement in the interest of Japanese insurance companies of which the Japanese Government can be really proud. To-day they have consolidated their position, strengthened their finances and have practically reached a stage where almost all the Japanese Insurance business is being absorbed by the indigenous companies. I want similar steps to be taken by the Government of India in the interest of Indian Companies and only if this is done can we hope for real forward movement in Indian insurance business.

Now that the Congress has gained a large majority in almost all Provinces, I hope no opportunity will be lost in pressing this plan, so as to enable Indian Companies to attain a similar position to that which the Japanese companies have attained with the aid of the Government.

STOP ENTRY

There should be a ban on the entry of any new companies indigenous or foreign without discrimination into India for some years to come because there are already too many, particularly Life Companies.

I will go a step further and suggest that an addition be made to the proposed bill making it a penal offence for the Indian public generally and Indian Industrialists in particular to insure with a company which is not an Indian Company. I would also suggest that another addition be made in the bill making it an offence for any one to insure with a Company which is not licensed by the Government to do business in India. In other words, I want the Indian insurance business to be placed in India itself.

SARKAR'S ADDRESS

CALCUTTA, March 7.

"To-day we have to face the formidable competition of foreign companies and also the often unwise competition of ambitious new comers. But if we look for a panacea for these maladies in the State legislation and other extraneous aids, we would be seriously circumscribing the scope of our own progress. Let our very efficiency and soundness be the greatest bulwark against the perils of a crowded market place. Let us leave the sphere of insurance free from elaborate interference as far as possible by the State or from any but the natural forces of service and progress."

The above suggestion was made by Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, Chairman of the Reception Committee in the course of his address welcoming the delegates to the Indian Insurance Conference held on Sunday morning in the premises of the National Insurance Company, Mr. Walchand Hirachand presiding.

Referring to the Insurance Bill which had recently been introduced in the Assembly by Sir N. N. Sircar, Law Member, the speaker was glad of the assurance contained in the Law Member's speech that the provisions at present embodied in the Bill did not represent the final and unalterable view of Government.

He hoped that once they could prepare a careful brief for the Law Member and convince him of the justice and equity of the points raised therein, their case would be safe in his hands.—United Press.

MAYOR'S MESSAGE

CALCUTTA, March 7.

The fourth session of the Indian Insurance Conference commenced this morning at the National Insurance Building under the presidency of Seth Walchand Hirachand. There was a large attendance of delegates and visitors from different parts of India. In the absence of the Mayor, deputy Mayor of Calcutta Corporation performed the opening ceremony and read a message from the Mayor wishing all success to the Conference, in the course of which he expressed satisfaction at the fact that, in the field of insurance, Indian Companies had made tremendous progress during past few years. The present time, the Mayor, emphasised, was of great importance to Insurance business, and he made earnest appeal to the people of this country to always patronise Indian Insurance Companies.—United Press.

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(BY ZANDHYALA.)

Sir James Grigg, Finance Member of the Government of India, introduced in the Legislative Assembly, last week, the Budget for the next financial year. As in case of last two years, this year's Budget is also quite simple and matter of fact.

Starting With A Deficit Budget

Though the poor man's stars are not extremely lucky to escape the attention of the Finance Member, the Budget proposals do not contain any far-reaching changes involving a heavy burden on taxpaper. As on many other occasions, the calculation of the Finance Member made a year ago, have gone wrong and the revised estimates for the year ensuing March 31, 1937 show a deficit of Rs. 197 lakhs as against an estimated small surplus of Rs. 6 lakhs.

Estimates For Next Year

For the financial year 1937 38, the total revenue including a contribution of Rs. 15 lakhs from railway is estimated at Rs. 79 99 lakhs which would be less by Rs. 137 lakhs than the revised estimates for 1936-37. The total figure for expenditure excluding Railways, is placed at Rs. 83,41 lakhs, which would be Rs. 8 lakhs more than the revised estimate for the current year.

The revenue and expenditure for 1937-38 are estimated at Rs. 79,99 lakhs and Rs. 83.41 lakhs respectively resulting in a gross deficit of Rs. 3,42 lakhs. As against this gross deficit there is an amount of Rs. 1,84 lakhs in the Revenue Reserve Fund, and so the net deficit is expected to be Rs. 158 lakhs.

Uneven Distribution Of Taxes

To fill up the gap in revenues the Finance Member has tried his best not to increase the burden of the taxpayer. He proposed to increase the excise duty on sugar from Rs. 1/5 to Rs. 2 per cwt., while the import duty is fixed at Rs. 7/4 per cwt., plus the excise duty for the time being in force. From this the Finance Member estimates an additional revenue of Rs. 115 lakhs. The Finance Member would have legitimately taken this amount of additional revenue from some of the more prosperous industries like the iron and steel, and cement industries. These two industries are doing exceedingly well and the imposition of an excise duty on them would have substantially contributed to the coffers of the Government of India. The increase in the sugar excise would only mean to tax the poor leaving the rich. The sugar industry is now suffering from troubles both internal and external, such as overproduction and lack of internal organisation. The disappointing results of Cawnpore sugar are sufficient to prove the present unsatisfactory nature of the industry. The Company made a profit of Rs. 1,96,869 for the year ended December 31, 1936, as against Rs. 5,98,743 in the previous year. A dividend of only 10 per cent. is declared this year, while it was 25 per cent last year. Is it not sufficient for the Government of India to shift the burden of taxation from sugar to any other industry.

Increase In Silver Import Duty

Another proposal has also been made to raise the import duty on silver from two annas to three annas to yield an additional income of Rs. 50 lakhs. The import duty which was reduced in successive instalments in previous years, is increased again, and it may naturally foster the smuggling of silver. The budget is, on the whole, a matter of fact one and does not contain surprises. The Finance Member should now devise ways and means for more equitable distribution of the burden of taxation in the country.

Steel Famine

With the announcement of huge armaments in almost all the countries of the world, perhaps with the solitary exception of India, there prevails at the present acute famine conditions in iron and steel all over the world. As many countries are keeping the scrap in their own countries without exporting. Britain is now threatened with shortage of steel, and hence they have to abolish the import duty on pig iron and reduction in the case of iron and steel. As a result of the concessions allowed to Labour by the introduction of 44-hour week and five-dollar minimum wage, the United States steel industry is expected to work at cent per cent capacity in a very short time. Japan is also forced to remove the import duty on iron and steel. Reports from Italy and Germany also reveal acute shortage of steel in those countries. In Bombay the Japanese merchants are trying to purchase all available iron scrap Under such circumstances it is no surprise if the steels in India and abroad are soaring up to unimaginable heights. The steels in Bombay market have touched record levels during this week, and they may register still higher levels. But as these shares are reaching rather dangerous levels holders should adopt a policy of utmost caution.

Base Metal Boom

The boom in base metals and commodities continues unabated. There was a sensational rise in all base metals during the past fortnight, and all the shares connected with them are advancing by leaps and bounds. Burma Corporations and Indian coppers were in keen demand even at high levels of Rs. 15/8 and Rs. 5 respectively. Rubbers again were in good demand owing to firmness in the price of the commodity. The price of tin after registering a phenomenal rise of about £20, to £260, closed steady around £250. Tins were regaining their former popularity. After a comparatively long period of quiescence the cotton exchange is presenting a very lively appearance with quotations improving for all varieties. Textiles are the favourites of the market operators Alround boom prevails in the financial world, and the memory being short, operators fell that they are now under the influence of their lucky planets. But when do they realise the gravity of the situation?

INDIAN STATES LEFT OUT

BARODA, March 7.

The Secretary of the Baroda State Life Assurance Companies Association has sent the following telegram to the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the All-India Insurance Conference held to-day at Calcutta:—

"The Secretary regrets that the companies of the Indian States are not invited for participation in the deliberations of the All-India Insurance Conference and strongly protests against the organisers' action. Prominent politicians and statesmen are talking about the fusion of British India and Indian States, making India one and indivisible. Hence your action is not justifiable.

"We hope our case will be strongly represented for removing the present disabilities, especially the anomalous position of the companies incorporated in Indian States which are at present termed 'foreign companies' and having no place in the Indian Insurance Year Book in which even foreign insurance companies' details are incorporated.

"Our representation has been forwarded to the Government of India through the Baroda Government."

Four companies have sent separate telegrams to the Chairman recording their protests and endorsing the Secretary's telegram. Discussions are, it is understood, going on between the Association and the State for removing all these disabilities.—United Press.

Three Aspects Of Army Indianisation

Mr. Griffiths' "Insulting And Arrogant Speech", Says Satyamurti

NEW DELHI, March. 6.

The following is the continuation of debate on Army Indianisation Policy in the Assembly to-day:—

3 ASPECTS OF INDIANISATION.

Sardar Mangal Singh declared that Indianisation had three aspects, namely, Indianisation of Officers, Indianisation of the rank and file, and Indianisation of control. In all these three aspects the Government's present policy was based on mistrust. It had been argued that good material was not available for officers. This was an insult to Indian self-respect. Could anybody believe that a few good Indian officers were not available from among the 35 millions of India? It seemed to him that the only way to convince men of the type of Mr. Griffiths, who had spoken to-day, that good material was available, was to demonstrate it by driving them out.

INSULT TO INDIA.

Mr. Satyamurthi, in a vigorous speech, declared that it had never been his misfortune to listen to a more insulting or arrogant speech than that of Mr. Griffiths. He asserted that Indians could defend themselves, and if they wanted foreign assistance it should not be difficult to buy mercenaries on better terms than the British mercenaries who were now being paid by India for her defence. It was an insult to say that Indianisation was being tried as an experiment. India existed before England came, and India defended herself with her own soldiers. And could anyone point to a single battle in which Britishers had fought Indians and won? The battles were won through the help of Indians.

NAPOLEON QUOTED.

Mr. Griffiths had talked of dearth of material. Mr. Satyamurthi had heard Sir Henry Gidney say that he had examined many Indian candidates for an army career, and he had not met a finer set of lads.

As for traditions, it was Napoleon who called the British a nation of shopkeepers. After speeches of the type of that made by Mr. Griffiths, the British had a right to come to India for assistance in case of another war.

SIR COWASJI'S REPORT

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that Mr Griffiths had stated that the Independent Party was a withered flower, and it brought the same motion year after year. His reply was the same that of Rash Behari Ghosh gave on one occasion to a District Magistrate. When the famous Bengali lawyer brought a large number of books into the Court, the District Magistrate asked if Sir Rash Behari Ghosh had brought his library with him, and Sir Rash Behari Ghosh retorted: "Yes, you honour to teach you law" (laughter).

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said the Independent Party brought the cut motion every year in order to teach men with the mentality of Mr. Griffiths something about the army. What was wanted was the Indianising of officers, and not substituting the higher, better educated and more highly paid class of Indians for the present Viceroy's Commissioned officers. He appealed to the Treasury Benches to try to understand the Indian mind in regard to Indianisation, and not to follow the example of some who thought they knew everything about India and the Indian mind after a short residence in this country.

TOTTENHAM'S DEFENCE.

Mr. G. R. F. Tottenham gave details of the Indianisation Scheme which he had given last year and said it was an experiment in the sense that it had not been done before, and the Government must have time to see whether that experiment succeeded. He declared that there was no chance of reconsidering or expanding that scheme until the results of the experiment were known.

But he did not want to leave the impression that the Army Authorities were not fully conscious of the strength of Indian feeling on this subject. The Government felt that the present scheme was the best and that other courses would be inconsistent with their responsibility for the defence of this country.

GOVT. AIM.

Proceeding to reply to the points made in the course of the debate, Mr. Tottenham said that what was termed segregation was being adopted because the aim was the complete indianisation of part of the army, and not the partial Indianisation of the whole of the army. This was regarded as a far quicker approach to Indianisation than any other. Further, if instead of this method, the Government had adopted the method of having Indian and British officers mingled in the army, then they would have been accused of distrusting Indian officers. He could not understand why the policy of complete independence of part of the army should be objected to as invidious segregation. Would Indians object to complete independence of Swaraj on the political side? As regards status and the power of Command, Mr. Tottenham reiterated that on this matter there was complete reciprocity between the Indian Commissioned Officers and the British Commissioned Officers.

INFERIORITY COMPLEX.

Referring in this connection to the subject of saluting, Mr. Tottenham declared that he had never come across any occasion on which any British Officers had failed to salute at Indian Commissioned Officer. He wished they would hear the last of the inferiority complex which led to the manufacture of complaints on this matter. As regards the abolition of the Viceroy's Commissioned Officers, Mr. Tottenham declared that this would not delay Indianisation by a single minute, because in whatever capacity of officers began their military career, they must spend at least twenty-four or twenty-five years before they reach the Command of their units. The existence of the Viceroy's Commissioned Officers was necessary now as a link between the British Officer and the sepoy, but when a purely Indian army was there no possible justification could exist for having two forms of Commission. As regards Dr. Ghiasuddin's complaint regarding Quarter Masters, Mr. Tottenham explained that it was not the practice to promote a man from the ranks as Quarter-Master who had an enormous amount of work connected with stores and accounts.

INDIANISATION OF CONTROL.

Dealing with Indianisation of control, to which Sardar Mangal Singh had referred, Mr. Tottenham admitted that it was true that under the new Constitution the Commander-in-Chief would cease to be a member of the Government and constitutional responsibility for defence would fall upon the Governor-General alone. But the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General specially enjoined him to consult his Ministers on defence matters and especially on the question of Indianisation, and Mr. Tottenham believed that the Governor-General of the future would certainly find it necessary to consult his Ministers.

Syed Murtuza Sahib's cut motion was carried without a division.—A.P.

UNIVERSITY REFORMS—VI

(Continued From Page 6)

the University, and followed rigidly purely business methods of financing a corporation. Fees raised in 1922 have been maintained at inordinately high rates for not only the various University Examinations, but also for a whole host of University acts, for which unconscionable fees are charged. Every attempt at reducing these charges has met with disastrous failure,—simply because the vested interests of those who benefit from University Examinations and other paying work of the University had too many spokesmen to permit such experiments in liberal or enlightened finance.

Monopoly Finance

Being an absolute monopolist of a most important public Utility, the University is in an enviable position so far as its exactions from the public in the shape of fees are concerned. It will probably never realise the unwisdom of nursing carefully sources of revenue, remitting burdens, in seasons when the immediate need is not so heavy, and imposing them when real need arises or new services are offered. What the B. E. S. & T. Company, or the Bombay Telephone Company, or the most exacting of American Trust holding a monopoly have time and again done to maintain and increase their clientele, the University of Bombay sees no occasion to attempt, in the shape of reducing charges with a view to popularising service, and so increasing the aggregate return.

The example set by the University in making the heaviest charge that the service can bear under an absolute monopoly, its affiliations, not always very dutiful, have naturally not delayed to imitate. The result is that University education in Bombay is perhaps the costliest in India. The University can set the fashion, and has afforded an example. But should that be perverted, or result in any handicap on the public seeking such education, it is unable to check the greed of its own affiliations. To be fair to the University, it must be added that the Constitution Act seems to set a premium on keeping the College fees as high as possible. But still the original sin is of the University

Government's Neglect

Government are, of course, themselves the greatest offenders in this connection. Unique amongst the Universities of India, perhaps, the Bombay University receives the lowest financial aid from the Provincial Government. The latter impose additional duties on the University, in the Act of 1928. But when it comes to providing the wherewithal for a proper discharge of those duties, Government seem to adopt the attitude of King James the I of England who was a specialist in instituting automatically profitable monopolies among his courtiers. Giving a favourite a Monopoly was the cheapest way for him to reward services; and if the Monopolist taxed in all sorts of ways the consuming public,—well that was not a matter for His Learned Majesty to look into. The Bombay University glories in possessing as Chancellor the official head of the Province; but the only direct benefit the University derives from this exalted connection is—a dinner to the Deans and Syndics by the Chancellor on the occasion of the Annual Convocation at the Willingdon Club, paid for presumably by the people of the Province. The Chancellor would not spend from his own pocket even for the renewal or replacement of his Chancellorial Gown, even though each Governor receives a substantial outfit allowances on his appointment as Governor. He cannot or will not, support the Univ[illegible]y petition to the Government of India for exemption of at least the machinery or apparatus ordered for the use of University Departments from the Customs Duties payable to the Government of India. Similar exemption is granted to the articles of personal use,—not always useful or edifying—imported from abroad by Ruling Princes, or to the University itself from the Income Tax. But let us not speak more of this, lest Sir James Grigg should hear of even this much consideration to a Bombay institution.

The public of Bombay, unlike that of Calcutta, have also not come to the help of the University as generously as the reputed wealth of Bombay might lead one to believe. But the average public has some excuse in its indifference towards the University needs. After all, what does the University do for the direct benefit of the Presidency, that the public, rich or middle class, should loosen its purse strings in its aid?

Anomalies

With this handicap of an indifferent public, a useless Chancellor, an unsympathetic Government and an intolerable scale of its own fees and charges, the University manages its finances so that the non-Bombay affiliates feel chronically dissatisfied, and Bombay affiliates feel as chronically starved. Two-thirds of the University revenues are annually or biannually distributed as loaves and fishes in the shape of Examination charges. The balance may be said to be devoted to maintaining an expensive teaching branch, and a costly office. It can spare funds for presenting Loyalty Addresses in silver caskets to absentee Royalty, but has no authority to exempt from its unconscionable fees even the rare, rare, cases of Harijan students. It will not consider any proposal for reducing such fees, nor will it entertain any suggestion for scaling down the Examiners' charges, travelling allowances, or other modes of retaining the allegiance of the loyal supporters in the Senate of the powers that be. Its contempt unspeakable is reserved for those who would "play to the gallery" by advocating such expedients, or sponsoring such economies. The one virtue in the University calendar seems to be ever to bend in smiling submission and reverential awe before the representative of British Imperialism, and neglect for ever the cry of the poor seeking University education, the claims of the Middle-Class or the canons of sound finance. If students complain against intolerable severity in examinations, they are rowdies; if Senators sponsor any attempt at organising students and making them vocal, they would be threatened with censure, contumely, and even fine; if the public, after such experience, remain indifferent to the needs of the University,—well we can taunt them for stinginess, on condition that not a word is said against the Chancellor.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, March 6.

B I S N ss Vasna of 2026 reg tons Capt. J Rour arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr Bushire and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Kenya of 4646 reg tons Capt. J H Longhurst arrived from Durban via Lourenco, Marques, Beira D'Salaam Zanzibar, Mombasa and Marmagoa with passengers and general cargo.

DEPARTURES

B I S N ss Binfield of 3170 reg tons Capt. S G Crombe sailed for Mombassa in water ballast.

B I S N ss Gharinda of 3212 reg tons Capt. J Drummond sailed for Bhavnagar, Verawal and Porebunder in ballast

Killick Nixon ss City of Canterbury of 5290 reg tons Capt. L N Nicoll sailed for Antwerp, Dunkerk and Marseilles via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

P and O ss Strathmore of 11144 reg tons Capt. R Harrison sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers and local cargo.

B I S N ss Gandara of 2193 reg tons Capt. W G Readman sailed for Tuticorin in water ballast.

K Nixon ss City of Benares of 3128 reg tons Capt. A Lee sailed for Marseilles, Plymouth, Liverpool and Glasgow via Port Said with passengers and in ballast.

Scindia Steam ss Jalayamema of 3080 reg tons Capt. P L Matches sailed for Akyab in water ballast.

LOADING

The following steamers booked for Loading on 6-3-37.

S S Howra (MM) for Rangoon and Coast Ports Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Badagra, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Quilon, Tuticorin, Colombo, Akyab, Bassein and Moulmean.

S S Kenya (MM) for African Ports.

S S Shunko Maru (OSK) for China Japan Ports via Penang and Singapore

Vessels In Docks

Bombay, March 6.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

1 Silverpine 3085 New York 8-3 Volkart Bros.
2 City of Kobe 2743 Karachi 9-3 J F
3 Ginyo Maru 6128 Kobe 12-3 N Y Kaisha
5 Britania 5281 Liverpool 11-3 Grahams Trading
8 Chitral 8773 London 13-3 M M
11 Burdwen, 2879 Yokohama 8-3 M M
14 Freiengels 4589 Antwerp N F L Edward
15 Manela 5041 Antwerp 10-3 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

9 Pundit 3199 Rangoon 7-3 T M

PRINCE'S DOCK

8 Jalaratna 2326 Rangoon 7-3 S S N N/O Jalayamuna 3080 Bassein 6-3 S S N

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Rajputana 18-3-37 P & O
Narkunda 25-3-37 P & O
Durenda 16-3-37 M M
Kaisar-i-Hind 11-3-37 P & O

FROM LIVERPOOL

Rawalpindi 15-4-47 P & O
Kaisar-I-Hind 8-4-37 P & O
City of Simla 13-3-37 K N
Elysia 8-3 Graham Trading
Clan Ogilvy 10-3-37 J Finlay
Tascania 17-3-37 G Trading.
City of Perth 14-3-37 K N
City of Tokio 16-3-37 K N
Clan Morison 21-3-37 James Finlay

FROM NEW YORK

City of Worcester 12-3-37 F F Campoell
Chickasaw City 13-3-37 M M
Yomachichi 8-3-37 L Edward

FROM GERMANY

Alamkerk 13-3-37 L Edward
Wartenfels 15-3-37 L Edward
Mandelfels 15-3-37 L Edward

FROM TRIESTE

Savoia 12-3-37 Triestino
Arabia 23-3-37 Lloyd Triestino

FROM OSLO

Sumatra 9-3-37 L Edward
Agra 18-3-37 L Edward

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Koshim Maru 11-3 O S K
Tokiwa Maru 18-3 N Y K
Kofuku Maru 20-3 N Y K
Buyo Maru 22-3 OS K
Borneo Maru 26-3 O S K
Mirzapore 14-3 P and O
Bhutan 14-3 P and O
Naldera 19-3-37 P & O

FROM GENOA

India 15-3-37 L Triestino
Victoria 18-3-37 L Triestino
Alberts Trevis 17-3-37 L Triestino

FROM ABADAN

British Premier 7-3-37 A I Oil.

FROM SYDNEY

Maloja 27-3 P and O

FROM AKYAB

Howra 8-3-37 M M

FROM JAVA.

Silvery 10-3 Vol Bros.

FROM BASSEIN

Haresfield 11-3-37 M M
Jalapalaka 12-3-37 Scindia
Silkworth 14-3-37 Scindia

FROM BASRA

Bandra 11-3-37 M M
Varela 20-3-37 M M
Bamora 18-3-37 M M
Varsowa 13-3 MM and Co.

FROM RANGOON

Surada 16-3-37 M M

FROM DURBAN

Rina Curaddo 12-3-37 L Triestino
Tairea 20-3-37 M M

FROM CALCUTTA

Gogra 20-3 M M

FROM KARACHI

Warfield 12-3-37 M M
Vita 11-3-37 M M
Calcutta Maru 16-3 N Y K

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Chitral 13-3 37 P and O
Kaisar-I-Hind 13-3-37 P & O
Bhutan 16-3-37 M M
Warfield 17-3-37 M M
Maloja 27-3-37 P and O
Naldera 20-3 P & O
Manela 10-3-37 M M

FOR GERMANY

Freunfels 14-3 L Edward

FOR LIVERPOOL

Elysia 31-3-37 Grahams
City of Benares 8-3-37 Killick
Britania 11-3 G Trading
City of Canterbury 22-3-37 K N
Tascania 25-3-37 G Trading.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 25-3 L Triestino

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Hayes 24-3-37 F F Campbell
Silver Pine 8-3 V Brothers
City of Worcester 14-3 F F Campbell

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Aden Maru 15-3-37 N Y K
Tokiwa Maru 21-3-37 N Y K
Calcutta Maru 23-3-37 N Y K
Koshin Maru 25-3-37 O S K
Kofuku Maru 31-3-37 N Y K
Conte Rosso 30-3-37 L T
Victoria 16-3-37 L Triestino
Shunko Maru 9-3 O S K
Genyo Maru 12-3 N Y K
Hague Maru 15-3 O S K
Rajputana 18-3-37 M M

FOR BASRA

Barpeta 10-3-37 M M
Vasna 11-3-37 M M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 15-3-37 M M & Co.
Kendelfels 20-3-37 L Edwards
Yokiwa Maru 21-3-37 N Y K

FOR DURBAN

Tairea 31-3-37 M M
Kanya 17-3-37 M M

FOR RANGOON

Jalaratna 7-3-37 S S N

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Jalayamuna 4-3-37
S S Dayavati 4-3-37
S S Vita 5-3-37
S S Gurna 5-3-37
S S Binfield 5-3-37
S S Ginyo Maru 5-3-37
S S Bhadravati 5-3-37

EXPORTS.

Bombay, March 6.

S S Britania for Liverpool: 11850 bags linseed The Oil Seeds Tdg. Co.; 990 bags masoor Ralli Bros; 679 bags linseed oil cakes Ralli Bros; 54 dms castor oil Bharat Oil Mills; 65 bales wool raw B Harbham.

For Marseilles: 220 bales cotton raw H Nensey.

For Galsgow: 5925 bags linseed Oil Seeds Tdg. Co.

S S Chitral for London: 180 bags metal scrap K Kalyanji; 21 cases chrome leather D Abraham; 53 cases bristles D Abraham; 6 bds woollen carpets H M Gazanfar; 52 dms castor oil Bharat Oil Mills; 72 cks condiments A R Patwi; 402 bags groundnut kernels K M Nathoo; 4 bales animal skins Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles: 3395 bags castorseed Ralli Bros.

For Montreal: 200 bags groundnut kernels R Ratilal

S S Manela for Hull: 6 bags cottonseed Ralli Bros.

S S Alysia for Manchester: 120 bags gum ghatty N Mulji and Co.

S S Frienfels for Hamburg: 2897 bags crushed bones B Ardeshir; 275 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg.; 502 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Ghent: 345 bales cotton raw H Nensey; 455 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For Antwerp: 22 bags buffalo pickers P Kasambhai; 55 bales cotton raw A Chimanlal; 220 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Gydnia: 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand; 55 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo.

For Rotterdam: 110 bales cotton raw K Devchand.

For New York: 541 bags gum karaya N Mulji.

For Riga: 16 bales cotton waste Ralli Bros.

For Boston: 20 bales wool raw Ralli Bros; 12 cks animal skins D Abraham

S S Silverpine for New York: 22 bales cotton rags Overseas Cotton Waste Co.

For Philadelphia: 45 bales woot raw C Lister.

Ginyo Maru for Osaka: 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi: 100 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha.

For Kobe: 300 bales cotton raw B Gangadhar; 100 bales cotton raw L Rawji.

S S Burdwan for Kobe: 100 bales cotton raw N Fatehally.

S S Kifaku Maru for Osaka: 200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Tdg.; 200 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Nagoya: 300 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Kobe: 1000 bales cotton Japan Cotton Tdg.; 600 bales cotton raw M Amersey; 300 bales cotton raw K M Nathoo; 200 bales cotton raw Nissho Co; 200 bales cotton raw L Ramji; 200 bales cotton raw A Khimji; 100 bales cotton raw Swastika General Tdg.; 100 bales cotton raw D Jethabhai; 100 bales cotton raw Habib and Sons; 300 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.; 300 bales cotton raw N Manilal; 200 bales cotton raw B Harakhchand; 2500 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha.

For Yokkaichi: 400 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

IMPORTS.

S S Shunko Maru Agents O S Kaisha Ld. from Tokyo: 250 cases cotton yarn; 50 cases lion dintrihce.

From Yokohama: 10 cases spun silk yarn.

From Shimizu: 545 pkgs tea green.

From Yokkaichi: 95 cases iron ware.

From Nagoya: 114 cases glassware; 17 cases porcelainware; 25 cases gramophone motors 12 cases clocks; 15 cases cotton shirting.

From Osaka: 135 cases spun silk yarn; 35 bales cotton yarn; 131 bales rayon yarn; 59 cases slate pencils; 330 cases porcelainware; 109 cases clocks, 40 cases celluloid goods; 80 cases cotton shirting; 72 cases tiles; 120 cases cotton piecegoods; 120 bales glue; 35 bales mats; 120 bds veneer boards; 950 cases glassware; 50 bales staple fibre yarn; 300 kgs red lead; 200 cks cement; 600 p/bgs cement; 180 dms dyes; 174 dms paint; 78 dms chemicals.

From Kobe: 454 cases art silk yarn; 45 cases spun silk yarn; 55 cases staple fibre yarn; 120 bales rayon yarn; 200 kgs lead powder; 1230 dms paint; 75 cases ironware; 250 cases porcelain tiles

From Kobe: 30 cases cotton yarn; 30 cases rubber goods; 50 cases camphor; 40 dms chemicals; 250 cases cotton piecegoods; 300 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings; 500 cases rayon and cotton mixed piecegoods.

From Moji: 267 cases glassware; 280 dms dyes; 100 bales straw boads.

From Fusan: 25 cases porelainware.

From Wellington: 125 bags tallow

From Auckland: 121 bags tallow.

From Hongkong: 36 cases silk; 34 cases silk piecegoods; 52 cases raw silk, 500 bags sugar; 50 rolls chinaware; 30 cases preserves.

From Shanghai: 44 cases raw silk, 50 cases silk yarn; 1703 bags beans; 355 bags green tea.

From Singapore: 893 bags betel nuts; 55 bags arecanuts; 258 bags rottans; 57 bags gum; 2339 bags sago flour; 125 cases pineapples.

From Penang: 644 bags pearl tapioca, 325 bags betelnuts; 45 cases hand bags

From Colombo: 56 bales mattress fibre; 53 dms coconut oil; 1651 bags copra; 50 bags tea.

S S Nizam Agents T Morrison and Co. from Akyab: 30420 bags rice; 2153 bags paddy.

From Cochin: 115 kollis hooka shells

From Rangoon: 13 bags rice.

S S Jawaria Agents M M and Co from Calcutta: 1459 pkgs paint; 188 dms paint; 10663 bags rice; 674 bags betelnuts 417 bags chemicals; 32 dms. chemicals; 58 bags white metal; 28 bags tallow; 126 bags peas; 2515 bales gunnies; 100 bales straw boards; 14 cases medicines; 68 cases safety matches; 29 cases cotton twist; 80 cases hardware 120 cases porcalainware ; 190 cases cigarettes; 52 cases cane; 52 cases gramophone goods; 220 cases beer; 202 cases motor car tyres and tubes; 60 cases playing cards; 37 cases rubber shoes; 253 cases canvas shoes; 200 bags steel scrap; 210 bds tin sheets.

From Calcutta: 9550 chests tea; 636 cast iron pipes; 400 pees fire-bricks; 388 bags fire clay; 75 dms tar oil; 560 dms linseed oil; 227 coils manila rope; 134 coils yellow rope; 200 dms coal tar.

From Madras: 10 dms lub oil; 17 cases rubber solution.

From Tuticorin: 216 bales cotton yarn 25 bags toor dhall; 726 bags groundnuts

S S Golconda Agents M M and Co. from Rangoon: 425 bags gram; 20567 bags rice; 189 pees tick squares; 804 pees teak planks; 804 pees teak battens; 39798 pees teak scantlings.

From Tuticorin: 65 bales mats; 17 bales room sweepings.

LOAN COTTON SALES

Changes In Terms

Bombay, March 6.

The Dow and Jones Agency Washington states that intimations that the C.C.C. is contemplating a change in the release terms of loan cotton after 1st April, were given yesterday by Mr. Jesse Jones, the Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The latter questioned about the holdings of loan cotton, said that only about 2,500,000 bls were at present on hand, which are expected to be reduced by another half million bales before 1st April. He said that it was still uncertain as to what terms would be adopted hereafter."—Reuter.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

We have received the following report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. London dated Feb. 17.—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £313,660,661 on the 10th instant, the same as the previous Wednesday.

Bar gold to the value of about £1,670,000 was available in the open market during the week. Although prices showed a premium over dollar parity at the time of fixing, most of the gold offered was secured for the United States of America.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from midday on the 8th instant to midday on the 15th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,200,796
British West Africa	243,300
Tanganyika Territory	14,790
Kenya	13,187
British India	307,426
Australia	10,368
New Zealand	25,362
France	10,303,786
Belgium	11,450
Netherlands	101,869
Switzerland	26,823
Venezuela	22,446
Other countries	30,004
	£12,311,607

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£3,976,397
Yugoslavia	51,224
Netherlands	5,000
Palestine	7,200
Syria	7,000
British India	4,000
Other countries	6,868
	£4.057,689

The s.s. "Mongolia" which sailed from Bombay on the 13th instant carries gold to the value of about £71,000.

SILVER.

The market has maintained a steady tone and business has been of a fairly general character. Buying for America has again been in evidence, and there has been some speculative buying, demand being offset by further reselling of holdings and sales on China account. The Indian Bazaars have also resold, besides making a few fresh forward purchases.

There is at present no indication of any wide variation from the present level.

The following are the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from midday on the 8th instant to midday on the 15th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Mexico	£150,950
Japan	77,280
French Indo China	79,958
Canada	26,100
Australia	2,653
Belgium	12,399
France	4,302
Germany	3,861
Netherlands	2,895
Other countries	1,189
	£361,587

EXPORTS.

British India	£613,930
U. S. A.	203,255
Canada	17,533
Aden and Dependencies	14,057
Egypt	4,475
Germany	17,225
France	1,743
Denmark	2,145
Sweden	1,470
Other countries	5,753
	£881,586

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 11th to the 17th February was dol. 4.90. and the lowest dol 4.89.1/8.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Bombay, March 4.

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

During the past week there has been quite a spectacular advance in all cotton markets. During the last year or two whilst the trade recovery has been progressing there has been active speculation in most other markets but cotton has been neglected. Attracted by the present record consumption of cotton, the relatively low price of cotton as compared with other commodities and encouraged by the small balance of tenderable cotton in America, speculators have recently entered the American and other cotton markets. In New York there has been an advance every day for about a fortnight during which time near months have increased in value by nearly one cent per lb. In the Egyptian market the advance has been even greater. When speculation gets active, as it is at present, it is very difficult to guess how far an advance may go. Unless the consuming trade now steps in, it appears to us the market is due for a reaction, as it is rather early in the season for a real bull campaign. We are on the eve of the planting season in America and higher prices would certainly encourage a larger acreage Meantime the release of Loan cotton has been slow but on the higher market it is probable the release terms might be modified. The authorities in America must wish to liquidate as much of this cotton as possible when a favourable occasion arises as is happening at present.

AMERICAN LEAD

In Bombay the market has been forced to follow the lead given in America. Fresh trade demand has been conspicuous by its absense. There has been practically no new business with the Far East and Europe has been interested only moderately. The Indian cloth market so far has not responded to the higher level of the raw material. Stocks at our ports are still increasing but on the other hand arrivals in the interior markets are falling off rapidly indicating that most of this year's crop has already been marketed. Very little more Broach cotton is to come and the Dhollera crop is a disappointing one both in regard to size and quality. The Western crop is now moving freely and is finding few buyers. The Coompta crop has commenced to move but this is not a large crop this year. The Cambodia crop will soon be ready but is not expected to be so large as a year ago. In India there appears to be a fairly large supply of medium staples but a short supply of the better qualities, the basis for which remains very firm and is likely to continue so. Should any appreciable quantity of the low grades in the American Loan stock be released, this cotton would come into competition with Indian cotton in the world markets. The present wide parity between American and Indian cottons is likely to remain for some time to come.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, March 5.

Our Sugar Market ruled steady during the week with prices unchanged in gar was very much restricted. Indian Shipment prices declined by about an anna per cwt. owing to pressure of sales but prices for April and Onwards advanced by about half an anna per cwt owing to some demand for out ports. However business for Java sugar was verymuch restricted. Indina Sugar Prices advanced by about 4 to 6 annas per cwt owing to announcement of an increase of 11 annas per cwt. in Excise Duty.

Java was reported steady with "Niwas" limits unchanged i.e. at F. 5.35.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week estimated at about 35000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 90,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Java Sugar:—
Ready 12/14 per cwt
Shipment March Rs. 4/5/6 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Shipment July/Sept. Rs. 4/8/6 per cwt. F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Shipment Octo/Dec. Rs. 4/9 per cwt F.B.H. Conf. Terms.
Britania:—
Ready Rs. 16/4 per cwt.
Indian Sugars:—
Ready Rs. 10/5 to Rs. 11/12.
Tone:—Steady.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, March 5.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	84 0 0
Atlas Elect. and Genl. Trust Ord.	0 9 0
Bank of London and S. America	6 9 6
B.B. & C.I. Rly. Ord. Stock	114 0 0
Cables & Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A Stock	29 10 0
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 10 0
Cellulose Acetate (Silk) Ord.	0 16 0
Cross & Blackwell New Ord.	0 7 6
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	3 0 0
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Pfd. Stk.	48 0 0
Genl. & Coml. Invest. Trust Defd. Stk	100 0 0
East India Distilleries & S.F. Ord.	1 4 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	7 7 0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 7 0
J Lyons & Co. "A" Ord.	6 9 0
C. & E. Morton 7 per cent Preference	0 11 6
Rangoon Electric Tram. & S. Ord.	2 10 0
Salt Saltaires Deferred Ord.	0 11 3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	96 0 0
United Premier Oil & Cake Ord.	0 11 3

INDIAN TYPEWRITERS

(Continued from Page 6)

is regarded as the maximum possible in India, the gain both to the manufacturer and the consumer by producing the machines in the country would be immense. The most important of these advantages would be that the price of the machines would be considerably lower It is to be noted that the value of the typewriters given in the above tables represent only the cost of manufacture and not the price which the buyer pays. For example the statistics of the last four years give something between Rs. 100 and Rs. 125 as the average price of a machine, while the retail price of even the smallest portable machine is not below Rs. 200. The production of the machines in India would enable them to be marketed at something like Rs. 150 for each machine. This would not only mean a substantial saving of the consumer's money but wiuld benefit the manufacturer by expanding the sales.

But there is no reason to assume that the sale of typewriters will remain stationary at to-day's figure. Besides the high price of the imported machines, the most important factor which limits the sale of typewriters is that they are used only by those who know the English language and use it for business communications only. The introduction of typewriters with Devanagari and other alphabets of India would revolutionize the typewriter industry and swell the demand to not less than ten times the present level.

Typewriters In Indian Languages

Those who are inclined to doubt this statement should find an interesting parallel in the development of the newspaper business in India in recent years. For long years the circulation of vernacular newspapers was no higher than that of the more important papers published in English. But with the spread of education and development of political and civic consciousness among the general population a new era has opened for Indian journalism. As things stand to-day—and it is not the limit—the circulation of some vernacular newspapers for exceeds that of any English paper. Competent observers believe that the future of journalism in India lies entirely with the vernacular papers. Thus it happens, that those who are recognising the strength of the new forces and anticipating them are reaping the harvest of their foresight and enterprise.

There is not the least doubt that what is happening in journalism will also be repeated in business and education. Some of the leading Universities of India have already adopted the vernaculars as the medium of instruction in schools. This will be bound to extend the use of the Indian languages in businesses controlled by Indians or having Indian clientele. thus making the need for vernacular typewriters more and more deeply felt.

And even apart from the question of the future, already hundreds of books are being written in our vernaculars to serve as text books. How glad would their printers and authors be to have a typewriter to replace the laborious yet unsatisfactory medium of hand-writing.

Substitute For Printing Presses

When emphasizing the need for typewriters in the Indian languages, one important aspect of its use should never be overlooked. Printing may be cheaper in India than in Europe or America, but it is still beyond the means of most people; and what is more important, there are not enough presses anywhere outside the big cities to serve the educational needs of the people. It is exactly here that the typewriter, in conjunction with a duplicating machine, comes in as a handy portable press. With the simple and inexpensive adjunct in a duplicator a typewriter can do almost all the work that is performed by a press at a fraction of the cost. This opens up quite a new vista for adult education or instruction. A village school teacher with a typewriter and duplicator at his disposal can reach hundreds of people, who could not be brought within the pale of education without an elaborate organization.

Indian Cotton Consumption

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following Statement of Indian cotton consumed in mills in India, Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by Mills in British India and on Voluntary Returns by Mills in Indian States:—

(In Bales of 400 lbs. net).

CONSUMPTION.

British India during January 1937 185,101; during January 1936 196,390; since 1st September 1936 874,371; during corresponding period last year 936,779.

Indian States during January 1937 41,686; during January 1936 37,783; since 1st September 1936 181,745; during corresponding period last year 184,087.

Total India during January 1937 226,787; during January 1936 234,173; since 1st September 1936 1,056,116; during corresponding period last year 1,120,866.

No New Cotton For Six Months

BULLISH STATISTICAL OUTLOOK

Messrs M. & B. Stern, Liverpool have issued the following report dated Feb. 24:—

"With a tight statistical situation and no new crop cotton available for 6 months, Merchants who have made contracts ahead are in an unenviable position. Although the repossessors of the loan cotton must accept their lots as originally deposited it may be that owing to the scarcity of the better grades factors and merchants have decided to apply for these lots, if only to obtain a proportion of their requirements.

STATISTICAL OUTLOOK

On 1st February last the total stock in the U.S.A. was only 10,400,000 bales including the Government's holding of 3,000,000 bales. The "Free" cotton therefore was only 7,400,000 bales. It is estimated that to 31st July, domestic consumption will be 3,800,000 bales and 1,800,000 bales required for export. A further 1,000,000 bales will be necessary for home consumption and export until new crop arrives therefore, the total amount of free cotton will amount only to 800,000 bales, making an uncomfortable position, should the C.C.C. decide to close down sales after the first million bales have been released in order to comply with the normal Granary scheme. The National Fertiliser Association estimates the sales of fertilisers at 22 per cent above those in the corresponding month of last year. These fertilisers are not for cotton lands exclusively and as matter of interest, we give the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture's acreage for the ten principal cotton growing states in 936—Cotton 29,684,000. Other crops 52.500,000. Total 82,184,000 acres. In 1933 the total was 90,280.000 acres, cotton being 39,044,000 arces. It will be seen therefore, that under the soil conservation plan since that year the reduction is principally on land under cotton cultivation. Our weather advices are none too favourable. In the Eastern States an excess of moisture is holding back farm work, whereas the Panhandle, which gave Texas a good yield last year, the moisture is inadequate, and with the approach of the March winds, the soil will become too hard, thus causing a late planting season.

CONSUMPTION

We have pointed out in our recent Market Letters the narrow margin which will exist between production and consumption of American cotton, should the present rate of takings continue until the end of the season. Below we give examples compiled by the N. York Exchange, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and the Bureau of Labour Statistics showing how the prices of cotton are regulated by the supply and demand. The All-Commodity price Indices proved infallible during the priods of non-controlled markets and in our opinion, should again become interesting:—

Average price 10 Southern Spot markets cents per lb middling 7/8th	Season's aveage All commodity Price Index 1926 100 p.c.		Word Supply In 000 bales	World Consumption In 000 bales	Supply and Demand. Computed Season's average
1924-25	24.22	101.2	16,717	13,311	24.39
25-26	19.68	102.1	19,561	14,010	19.09
26-27	14.40	96.5	23,663	15,748	14.76
29-30	15.79	91.5	19.233	13,021	16.10
30-31	9.61	78.0	20,060	11,123	9.67
32-33	7.15	63.3	26,189	14,405	6.96

The present All Commodity Index is 88.

From the above figures it will be recognised that the present price of cotton is underestimated. With every indication than an expanding demand will continue and a bullish statistical outlook we continue to advise purchases of the May and July positions in the Liverpool Market!

U. P. DECIDES AGAINST OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

By 71 Votes To 49

LUCKNOW, March 7.

By 71 votes to 49 the open session of the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee recommended to the A. I. C. C. against acceptance of offices by Congressmen, thereby confirming the decision of the Committee's Council reached earlier. The resolution on the subject was thoroughly discussed. those who participated in the discussion including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Babu Purshotamdas Tandon, Mr. Katju, Dr. Ashraf, Mr. Balkrishna Sharma and others.

Some heat was imported into the discussion when Mr. Yagna Narain Upadhyaya, convener of the Congress Nationalist Party in the Provincial Assembly, criticised the attitude of the Congress and a speech made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru last night wherein he detailed the achievements of the Congress. Mr. Upadhyaya said that the Congress had done nothing during the last six years. Pandit Jawaharlal took objection to the remarks and drew the attention of the chair to this adding that an insult to the Congress and to its President could not be tolerated from one of the elected M. L. A.'s who was not a member of the Provincial Congress Committee and who was allowed to speak at the meeting as a special privilege. Mr. Upadhyaya thereafter left the meeting.—A. P.

PUNJAB CONGRESS AGAINST ACCEPTANCE

"Harmful To Mass Movement"

LAHORE, March 7.

That the Congress should not accept office under the new Constitution was the opinion recorded by the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee this afternoon. The meeting was held at the Bradlaugh Hall under the presidency of Dr. Satyapal. and lasted three hours. The anti-Acceptance Wing was led by Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar and Chaudhari Krishangopal Dutt and the other school by Lala Dunichand Ambalvi.

The resolution passed by the Committee stated:—"In the opinion of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee acceptance of office by the Congress in Provincial legislatures against the letter and spirit of the Congress. Election Manifesto and the resolutions passed by the National Congress at Bombay, Lucknow and Faizpur, will be extremely harmful to the mass movement which aims at the establishment of Purna Swaraj. The Committee recommended to the A. I. C. C. to instruct its representatives in the legislatures to give, in their legislative activities. practical shape to the declaration of wrecking the constitution."

The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority.

In order to enable Sardar Sardul Singh Caveeshar to present the anti-Ministry viewpoint at the A. I. C. C. meeting, one member has resigned so that Sardar Sardul Singh who is not a member now may be elected to the A. I. C. C.

Immediately, after this, another meeting representing all radical schools of thought, including Congressmen, Socialists and others, such as Dr. Alam and Mrs. Bedi resolved to organise complete hartal on the day of the inauguration of the new Constitution and called upon the whole province to act according to the mandate of the Congress.—A. P.

EMDEN ACCIDENT

(Continued from Page 6)

least sort of an arrangement to control the rush of passengers and boats either at the Apollo Bunder end, but more important still, at the "Emden" end.

The net result was that whereas at the wharf the boats, launches, etc., started out on their trip with an overload of passengers, in some cases far beyond their capacity, at the "Emden" end, there was one long interminable rush of boats and launches and country crafts to be the first to reach the ladder of the "cruiser"; with the result that passengers jumped from one boat to another irrespective of the size and capacity of the boat to stand the load.

The police launch, if one were in existence near the "Emden," could have restored order by the simple expedient of permitting each boat or launch to empty its passengers at the ladder of the cruiser in the order it arrived, ordering the rest of the boats to stand by until its turn came.

May I request the public of Bombay, through these columns, to publicly organise a reception for these sailors and officers of the "Emden", who, without a second's loss, automatically jumped into the sea, (some with their full pants, shirts and boots on) and saved the lives of seventeen people, including women and a child just five or six months old? They eminently deserve our gratitude.—Yours etc.

"D. R. D."

Bombay, March 7.

Franc Fluctuations Raise Cotton Prices

Heavy Speculative And Trade Buying

SCARCITY IN CONTRACTS

BOMBAY: March 6.

As anticipated fluctuations in Franc Crossrate influenced all markets. Cotton and grains were firm.

Cheerfulness reigned throughout on the American markets on Friday and particularly in commodities where buying was very substantial for some time.

A strong advance in cotton resulted from general purchasing on the weakness of Franc with evidences of outside demand much broader, while persistent firmness abroad cheer the Chicago Wheat Market, where it was reported that further foreign buying of Argentine and Australian grains was witnessed.

Nothing untoward happened on Wall-Street after the French financial developments and Steel shares forged ahead followed by rails and mining issues.

Reports indicate that Operators on Wall-Street think that there will be no great repatriation of funds to France even in the event of a cut in Franc rate in terms of the Dollar.

The New York cotton futures market was firm and active with active speculative buying. There was considerable shortage of contracts. The market opened barely steady with active trading. Prices declined on liquidation and local selling due to rains in Western belt then advanced briskly on heavy trade Wall Street, Liverpool and Continental buying. Twelve March notices were promptly stopped but thereafter eased partially on realising. New Spot business was quiet but active demand to fill old contracts was in evidence. Finally renewed buying appeared with the session finishing very steady.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at a decline of 2 points with May and under scattered selling prices declined further to 13.14 which was the lowest level for the day. Later on extensive speculative buying pushed up prices by leaps and bounds and the highest reached was 13.46 and th emarket closed at a rise of 17 to 32 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 17 points at 14.01c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was firm and advanced on active buying. The market closed at a rise of 18 to 22 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 18 points at 13.74 c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with May 7.45. There was scattered buying, chiefly Continental which met profit taking and hedging. Later on there was Bombay selling followed by trade calling and straddle selling. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices 30 points at 7.41d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was very steady. Sakels futures closed 12 to 6 points up and Ashmouni futures gained 4 to 5 points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was very steady with improved demand. Sakels futures closed 28 to 13 points up and Ashmouni futures advanced 20 to 26 points.

COTTON IN CONSUMPTION

Messrs. E. J. Schawach and Co. state: The most interesting feature of recent weeks has been the slow but steady flow of loan cotton into trade channels. At this writing requests for loan cotton received and in transit are estimated at 400,000 bales. At this rate the trade expects roughly one million bales of loan cotton to disappear during the present release campaign.

Foreign mills using American cotton are reporting satisfactory conditions in England as well as on the Continent but Japan is booking cloth sales below production.

On the whole the trade is expecting an acreage of roughly 35 million acres. Favourable weather conditions granted such acreage could produce between 13 3/4 to 14 million bales which would not be burdensome in view of rising world buying power.

The rise in metals is attracting the cotton trade's attention. Cotton is the most important commodity next to base metals in defence industries and the demand for cotton is bound to increase as the armament race goes on.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest 13.46 plus 22 (1-41 p.m.)
New York May lowest 13.14 —10 (10-17 a.m.)
Liverpool May highest 7.46 + 06
Liverpool May lowest 7.39 — 01

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, March 6.

May	13.58
July	13.42
October	13.03
December	12.97
January	13.00
Middling Spot	14.18

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, March 6.

March	13.80
May	13.53
July	13.32
Middling Spot	13.93

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, March 6.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	36,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	8,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	17,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	50,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, March 6.

March	7.64
April	7.64
May	7.65
June	7.62
July	7.62
August	7.51
September	7.40
October	7.32
November	7.27
December	7.27
January	7.26
February	7.25
Middling Spot	7.88
10-12 a.m. quotations:—	
May	7.55
July	7.51

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 6.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
March	10.42
May	10.64
July	10.49
September	10.49
F. G. F. Spot	11.16

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, March 6.

BROACH:	
Fully Good, (Good Staple)	5.74
Fine, (Good Staple)	5.89
Superfine, (Good Staple)	6.04
OOMRA:	
Fine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.76
Superfine, (No. 1 Staple)	5.91
Choice, (No. 1 Staple)	6.06
BENGAL:	
Good	4.79
Fully Good	4.89
Fine	5.01

Movement In Franc

Paris, March 5.

After the close of the market 1800 francs were quoted here at 107 against 105 yesterday. It is apparently intended to leave franc to find its own level before the issue of Monday's defence loan but it is emphasised here that this movement is one of depreciation, not of devaluation.—Reuter.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 6.

T.T. London on:—

New York	4.87.32
Paris	107.31
Berlin	12.14-1/4
Madrid	74.50
Amsterdam	8.91-5/8
Brussels	29.00
Milan	92.70
Berne	21.38-5/8
Prague	139.68

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, March 6.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Mar.-Apl. sellers 41|1-1|2.

Wheat, Barletta Russo, Mar. sellers 41|6.

Wheat, South Australian, Mar. sellers 44.

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, March 6

March 255.90 plus 600
May 256.10 plus 630
June 256.40 plus 650
July 257.50 plus 670

LONDON SEEDS.

London, March 6.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull, c.i.f., Mar. sellers £12-1-3.

Linseed, Calcutta, London, c.i.f., Apl. sellers £13-18-9.

Linseed, Bombay, London, c.i.f., Apl. sellers £14-10-0.

Rapeseed, Toria, Hull-Cont. c.i.f., Mar.-Apl. sellers £13-16-3.

Castorseed, Bombay, Hull, c.i.f., Mar.-Apl. sellers £14-0-0.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, March 6.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb., sellers 11-5|16.

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York March 6.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), 8-7|8.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 6

Following a rise of 17 points in New York cotton futures market, the local market opened at Rs. 236 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs 235/4 on long liquidation. At this level there was active buying and prices improved to Rs. 236/4 but ruled quiet on liquidation. The undertone of the market was good and indications are in favour of a further rise.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 7 points and it opened 12 points up which pushed up prices in the local market to Rs. 238/4. Later on Liverpool was 8 points up which induced some liquidation and prices declined to Rs. 237/4. In view of the recent rapid rise, it will be advisable to secure profits above Rs. 240. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	238	0	0
Broach J/M	240	12	0
Oomra March	220	12	0
Oomra May	221	0	0
Oomra July	222	8	0
Bengal March	189	0	0
Bengal May	190	0	0

Official Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 6.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	F.G	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U.P.	195	192	189	186
Punjab	195	192	189	186
Oomra No. 3	226	223	220	217
C.P. No. 1	238	235	232	229
C.P. No. 2	230	227	224	221
Broach No. 2	239	237	235	233
Khandesh	219	216	213	210

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 5.

Bengal Superfine	192/94
Bengal Fine	189/91
C.P. 1	228/30
C.P. 2	222/24
Arvi	223/25
Ellichpur	221/23
Berar	219/21
Khamgaon	220/22
Mulkapur	218/19
Khandesh	216/18
Jalna/Sailu	216/18
Burwah Sanavad	220/22
Broach Fine	237/38
Punjab/American	231/36
Sind, N.T.	276/86
Punjab 289F.	291/96
Jagadia-Ankleshwar	276/78

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 6.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Since 1st Sept. Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	91	190,926
Central India	459	270,705
Barsi and Nagar	1,322	137,757
Hyderabad-Gaorani	209	67,621
Berar	2,594	459,370
Central Provinces	60	96,388
Total Oomras	4,735	1,222,767
Dholera	670	34,306
N.-W. Provinces	22	6,738
Rajputana	212	51,787
Sind-Punjab	1,198	248,953
Broach	4,628	114,376
Coompta and Dharwar	...	11,909
Westerns-Northerns	84	15,039
Cocoanada	...	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	3,275
Persian	...	10
American	...	4,560
Egyptian and African	800	159,806
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	5
Total	12,349	1,873,654

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept. to 4th Mar.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	3,400	232,248
Japan and China	4,100	819,950
Coast Ports	250	13,798
Up-country by Rail	...	138,215
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	34,545
Total	7,750	1,238,756

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, March 6

May 79.50 plus 180
June 80.10 plus 190

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 4th March 11,643 bales

Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936 1,861,305 bales

Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,470,056 bales

Increase 391,249 bales

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 187 July 201 at cross rate 4.87 25/32

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1937 235; Liverpool May 7.51 Rs. 92 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1937 238/4 Liverpool July 7.47 Rs. 87 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1937 235 New York May 13.41 Rs. 70 1/2 at cross rate 4.87 25/32

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1937 238/4 New York July 13.21 Rs. 63 at cross rate 4.87 25/32

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay Mar 5

Broach A/M 1937 opening 233 1/4; highest 233 1/2; lowest 231 3/4; closing 232

Broach J/A opening 235 3/4; highest 237; lowest 235 1/4; closing 235 1/4

Oomra March opening 214 1/2; highest 216; lowest 214 1/2; closing 215

Oomra May opening 214 1/2; highest 218 1/2; lowest 214 1/2; closing 215 1/4

Oomra July opening 216 1/4; highest 217 1/2; lowest 216 1/4; closing 216 3/4

Bengal March opening 184 1/2; highest 185 1/2; lowest 183 3/4; closing 183 3/4

Bengal May opening 185 1/2; highest 186 1/2; lowest 185; closing 185

Tejimandi for Broach A/M settlement (21-3-37) Rs. 5 3/4

Tejimandi for Broach A/M (31-3-37) Rs. 7 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach J/A (30-6-37) Rs. 17

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, March 6

Yesterday London gold prices were 2 1/2d. up at £7-2-6 1/2. London-Paris Exchange rate was 107.25. and Dollar sterling cross rate was placed at 4.87 25/32. London silver prices declined 5/16d. to 20 13/16. India and speculators sold. Later on the market was steady. Montreal silver futures were 5 points down. The local silver market was steady and prices after opening at Rs. 50/13 advanced to Rs. 51/3. Gold market was firm with active buying.

GOLD—			
Ready	35	5	0
Fagan	35	6	0
Chaitra	35	5	9
SILVER—			
Ready	53	3	0
Fagan	51	3	0
Chaitra	51	5	0

GOLD EXPORTS

Total Rs. 293 Crores

Bombay, March 6.

Bar gold worth Rs. 45,06,171 was exported from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended March 6, 1937.

The P. and O. mail steamer Strathmore, which sailed from Bombay for London on Saturday afternoon, carried gold valued at Rs. 44,96,763 with the following description: gold worth Rs. 33,15,676 for London optional New York, Paris for Amsterdam, and gold worth Rs. 11,81,087 for London.

The s.s. Takliwa which sailed from Bombay for Africa on Wednesday, carried gold valued at Rs. 9,408 for Mombasa.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,93,90,74,345.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 6.

Spot	20-7|8
Forward	20-13|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, March 6.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce £7|2|7-1|2.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 6

London market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£70-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£69-0-0
Electrolytic copper	£75-10-0
New York—	
Blue Eagle	15 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	14.50 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 47-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 63-0-0
Tone: Steady.	

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, March 6

Following bullish Chicago and Liverpool advices the local market was fairly firm with improved buying. There was increased demand for Argentine and Australian cargoes. Quotations in the local market were as under:—

Linseed May	7	13	6
Linseed September	8	1	6
Wheat May	5	10	3
Wheat September	5	8	9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, March 6.

The local market was very steady and prices improved on active buying influenced by better foreign advices but later on there was scattered realising which resulted in a small setback. The undertone was good and quotations were as under:—

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	37	8	3
Highest	38	2	0
Lowest	37	8	3
Closing	38	0	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	44	6	0
Highest	44	13	6
Lowest	44	6	0
Closing	44	9	6
Cottonseed May—			
Opening	21	3	0
Highest	21	7	0
Lowest	21	3	0
Closing	21	5	0

Produce Receipts

Bombay, March 6.

	Cwts.
Wheat	1,223
Linseed	8,456
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	753
Gingellyseed	227
Groundnuts	4,737
Castorseed	4,765
Rice	39,561
Myrabollams	3,470
Cottonseed	3,249
Gram	201
Joowar	1,266
Barley	818
Indian Sugar	9,002
	Tons.
Coal	606

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1936-37	1935-36
Receipts to date 5-3-37	5885000	6333000
Receipts Yesterday 5-3-37	20000	8000
Exports to date 5-3-37	4162000	4670000
Stock at Ports 5-3-37	2070000	2342000
Stock at Interior Towns 5-3-37	1807000	2057000
Stock at Liverpool 5-3-37	969000	747000
Visible Supply 5-3-37	5470000	5948000
Quantity in sight 5-3-37	11180000	10860000
Quantity out of sight 5-3-37	2962000	80180000

LINSEED OIL.

London, March 6.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., Mar. sellers 28|1-1|2.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt., May-Aug. sellers 28|3-1|4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, March 6

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52	99/8
3 per cent 1951/54	102
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	103/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	93/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan	104/12
4 per cent 1943 Bonds	109
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	111/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	117
3 per cent U P Bonds	97
5 per cent 1938/44	106/10
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	109/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan	105/9
TAX FREES	
3 per cent 1945/55	118/6
4 per cent 1953/63 Loan	111/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	105/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124/8
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	107/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	106/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	117/4
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	101/8

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 92/15 and improved to Rs 93/1. Cash quotation was 2 1/2 annas higher.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, March 6

B. C. RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos.	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK	
B C Rate T T nominal	274 3/4
Banks selling T T nominal	272 3/4
Banks buying T T nominal	270 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T T nominal	800
Banks buying T T nominal	825
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T T (1/8 lower from April)	77 1/2
Banks buying T T	76 3/4
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D D	67
JAVA—	
Banks selling D D	66 5/8
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D D	83 1/4
SHANGHAI	
Banks selling D D	81 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D D	156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D D	90 1/2
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 5th instant	4.87 7/8
Japan/London— 6th instant	1/2 1/32
Java/London— 6th instant	8.86 1/2
Hongkong/London— 6th instant	1/3
Shanghai/London— 6th instant	1/2 5/8
London/Paris 5th instant	107.25
London/Belgium 5th instant	28.99
London/Switzerland 5th instant	21.38 1/4
London/Berlin 5th instant	12.14
London/Stockholm 5th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 5th instant	4.87 7/8
London/Amsterdam 5th instant	8.91
London/Italy 5th instant	92.70
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—	Steady.
Gold 4th instant	£7-2-4
5th instant	£7-2-6 1/2
Silver London Ready 4th instant	21 1/8
5th instant	20 13/16
Silver London Forward 4th instant	21
5th instant	20 11/16
Silver New York Ready 4th instant	45 1/2
5th instant nominal	45 1/4
London Discounts 3 months 4th instant	9/16 p.c.
5th instant	9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 months 4th instant	11/16 p.c.
5th instant	11/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money:—	
Call	3/4 p.c.
3 Months	1 1/4 p.c.
6 Months	1 1/4 p.c.
Tone: Quiet.	

Indian Sterling Loans

London, March 5

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	77
3 1/2 per cent	90
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	102 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	106
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	114
5 per cent 1942/47	112
3 per cent 1949/52	98
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	76 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	101 1/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102 1/2

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN

London, March 4

	This week £
Total bullion	314,500,000
Public Deposits	15,200,000
(a) Other deposits	131,500,000
Government securities	85,100,000
(b) Other securities	26,200,000
Notes and coin	53,600,000
Notes in circulation	461,000,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	36.52 p.c.
(a) Other deposits include bankers	93,800,000
(b) Other securities include discounts and advances	4,300,000

LONDON DISCOUNT RATE.

London, March 6.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.

Interest Day to Day Loan, 1|2 per cent. to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1|2 per cent.

Active Buying In Cotton Mill Shares

Sharp Rise In Scindias And Burmas

MARKET FEVERISH WITH IMPRESSIVE BUYING

BOMBAY: March 6.

It appears that Steel shares have temporarily left the leadership of the market, although prices are daily improving.

Sharp rise in raw cotton induced considerable buying in Cotton Mill Shares which registered a sharp rise. There was impressive buying and buyers seem confident of higher prices.

Attention of readers was drawn in these columns that the Textile Industry all over the world, was improving and our Mills also will share their due portion.

But release of Loan Cotton by the U. S. Government checked improvement in raw cotton prices. Now the expansion of world consumption and strong statistical situation have arrested the attention of the trade and cotton prices are firming up.

Extensive Naval Programme attracted attention of Bombay-Burma and Scindia shares with scarcity of sellers.

Cement shares were also steady with a moderate turnover.

Hydro-Electric shares remained neglected and weakness in Securities is damping feeling in this Section, where buyers are scarce.

The market is highly speculative and fluctuations are too rapid. The general sentiment continues bullish and new buyers are pouring in. There is a fairly large long interest in the market which is the only factor against the market.

As mentioned before, we look for erratic and violent fluctuations and prefer quick turns and think it safe to pocket profits as they accrue with a view to re-buy on weak spots, but still believe short sales dangerous.

TEXTILE MILLS.

BOMBAY, Mar. 6.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 14)	297	8
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	1005	0
100 CENTURY	233	12
100 CEN. INDIA (Rs. 4)	304	6
100 COLABA (nil)	153	12
100 Coorla	110	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	370	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-12-3	
100 Finlay (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 2-8)	236	4
1000 Hindustan (Rs. 75)	1,725	0
100 Indore	48	12
100 Khatau (Rs. 2)	98	12
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 8)	323	12
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	647	8
250 Madras United	11	0
1,000 Morarji (nil)	925	0
250 Model	52	8
50 MYSORE (Rs. 3)	111	4
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	241	4
100 Oosmanshahi (Re. 1)	50	0
100 Phoenix (10)	310	0
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	62	8
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	2,300	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 1-2)	95	0
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 4)	271	4
100 Swan (nil)	88	12
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1350	0
1000 Western	805	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	110	0
25-50 Central (As. 12)	34	14
500 Imperial (Rs. 30)	1517	8
125-500 I Conty (Rs. 7-8)	375	0
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	138	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-3-4)	131	12
5 Union (As 4.)	5	12
CEMENTS		
100 Associated	186	0
100 BUNDI (As. 10)	44	14
100 Coimbatore	199	6
70 Gwalior (Rs. 5)	157	8
160 INDIAN (Rs. 24)	587	8
40 Katni Def (Rs 83-3-9)	2,625	0
100 KATNI ORD. (Rs. 10)	438	12
75 Okha (Rs. 7)	340	12
10 PUNJAB (As. 12)	33	12
100 SHAHABAD (Rs. 13-8)	562	8
70 United (Rs. 2-8)	181	8
INSURANCE.		
30-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	1012	8
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	15	12
15-75 New India (Re. 1-4)	44	10
20 Mercantile	47	8
200 Oriental (125)	5,300	0
10-50 Universal Fire (As. 4)	5	0
10-50 Vulcan (As. 8)	7	14
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old (6)	185	0
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (45)	1685	
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	14	0
50 B'BAY TRAM (Rs. 3-8)	150	15
100 Bom Suburban (Rs. 6)	190	0
10 Broach	14	12
100 Karachi (4)	267	8
100 Poona (4)	285	0
100 Surat (Rs. 8)	208	2
100 T. HYDRO (Rs. 5)	183	
1,000 T. Power (Rs. 40)	1482	
RAILWAYS		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	897	8
100 C. Province	95	0
100 Dhond Baramati	102	0
100 Gujarat	92	0
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0
100 Pachora Jamner	97	8
100 Sara Sirajgunje	102	0
500 Tapti Valley (17-8)	777	8
MININGS		
10 SHIVRAJPUR (As 8)	60	0
30 TATA STEEL DEF. (Rs. 7-8)	184	
75 T. STEL OD. (Rs. 6)	387	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ACLOCK (Rs. 5)	330	0
50 B. SUGAR (Rs. 7)	178	12
200 B'bay Safe Dep. (Rs. 40)	900	0
250 B. STEAM (Rs. 15)	300	0
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 12-8)	730	0
50 Do. Contry (Rs. 5)	242	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol nil	7	4
50 B TELEPHONE (2-8)	116	8
9 Burma Corp. (As. 8)	15	4
2sh. Indian Copper	5	0
10 Indian I. and S.	51	0
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 4)	153	12
50 I. Invest. Trust (Rs. 2)	55	0
100 I. Radio Defd. (12)	538	0
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	520	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	621	4
15 Scindia (Re. 1)	27	10
30 Premier Const. (Re. 1-1)	107	0
25 Tata Oil (nil)	28	0
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,565	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	305	0
7 p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	85	8
5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8
7 p.c. Katni 1st	136	4
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (T.F.)	146	4
7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	10
6¼ p.c. Prem. Const. 1st	105	0
6 1|4 p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	160	0
7½ p.c. Tata Power	1,582	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	200	0
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	180	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	692	8
DEBENTURES.		
3-3|4 p.c. Andhra Valley	102	12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	111	0
4 p.c. Bom. Telephone	51	4
7 p.c Sholapur	84	12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	110	12

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on forward list.)

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, March 6

Century (217/8) 227 232 231 235 233
Bombay Dyeing (970) 985 990 986 1000
992 1005 1002 1005
Kohinoor (305) 313 321 320 323
Central India (292/8) 305 310 307 304
New Great (236/4) 230 245 241
Simplex (88/2) 87
Swadeshi (260) 260 265 262
Bundi (44/6) 44/8 45 44/14
I Cement (585) 582 585 582 588 587
Punjab (33/12) 33/14 33/12
Shahabad (562/8) 562
Andhra (1680) 1687 1687 1685
Tata Hydro (183/7) 183
Tata Power (1470) 1470 1457 1472 1480
Tram Ord (150/15) 151/4 150/15
T Steel Defd (1805) 1830 1840 1820 1852
1840 1845 1847
T Steel Ord (376) 385 380 386 384 386
387
Tata Steel 2nd pref (180/4) 180/4
Bellapur (170) 173 175 173 177 178/12
B Steam (286/4) 293 300
B Burma (695) 705 715 712 735 725 730

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, March 5

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Dollars.	xd	
Amer Pow and Lt Prfd 5 per cent A		82
Amer Far Pow Prfd 7 per cent		63
Electric Power and Light		23
Electric Bond Common		25
Consolidated (Gas) Edison		43
American Tel and Tel		177 1/4
Western Union Telgm		76 1/2
Baltimore and Ohio Rly		35
Erie		19
Great North Prfd Railway		53
New York Central Railway		48 3/4
Penn R R		45
Southern Pacific		61
National Steel		93
R. C. A.		12
Crucible Steel		80
Bethlehem Steel		103
Republican Steel		39
United States Steel		124 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining xd		65 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada		72 1/8
Chrysler		132
General Motors		67 1/2
American Radiator		28
Mid Cont Oil		29
Socony		19
Chase Bank		60
National City Bank		57
Sun Life of Canada		740
American Rolling Mills		40
Youngstown Sheet		100

Market strong in rails and steels. Carloadings up 23,858 units.

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AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1068

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

BOMBAY: MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1937

U. P. Votes Against Office Acceptance

SEVEN HOURS' DEBATE ON QUESTION

Committee To Inquire Into Causes Of Failure Of Congress Muslims

LUCKNOW, March 7.

After prolonged discussions lasting over seven hours the United Provinces Provincial Congress Committee decided against office acceptance.

Cause Of Defeat

The Committee resolved to investigate the causes of the defeat of the Muslim candidates who contested the elections on Congress ticket.

Relief To Peasants

The Committee entrusted the work of giving relief to the sufferers in the recent hailstorm to the Floods Relief Committee.—A. P.

JAWAHAR'S ALTERNATIVE

LUCKNOW, March 6.

After a full day's labours, in which, besides the transaction of other business, over three hours were spent in discussing the office acceptance question which yet remains undecided, the Council adjourned until to-morrow morning. While the majority of the District and City Congress Committees whose views have been received, favour acceptance, the trend of opinion in the Council is understood to be against it.

It transpires that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, as an alternative, suggested certain conditions for acceptance of Ministry which, it is believed by a section, will be tantamount to non-acceptance or, if accepted, the Ministry will be very shortlived.

The meeting entrusted the fate of the Congress "rebels" to Acharya Narendra Dev, who, after studying individual cases, will present them to the next meeting of the Council. Mr. Mohanlal Saxena and Mr. Sri Prakash are attending the meeting on invitation. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai did not attend owing to indisposition.

The question of office acceptance or otherwise was discussed at a public meeting this evening.—A.P.

U. P. CONGRESS LEGISLATORS MEET

LUCKNOW, March 6.

With the arrival here of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress leaders and Congress legislators great activity is in evidence in political circles. The question of office acceptance by the Congress is being informally discussed and various forecasts are being made about the probable ministers. A very keen debate on the question is expected as both schools of thought are fully represented.

The meeting of the Provincial Congress Committee has commenced and amongst others is attended by Acharya Narendra Deo, Mrs. Uma Nehru, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Babu Purshotamdas Tandon, Acharya Kirpalani, Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, Mr. Sampurnanand and Seth Damodar Sarup. The meeting is considering the report of the Parliamentary Committee, which will be submitted to the A. I. C. C. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who was to attend the meeting of Congress Nationalists has not arrived yet.

Animated scenes marked first meeting to-night of the newly elected Congress members of the U. P. Legislative Assembly and Council. There was exchange of greetings and discussion on experience gained during the elections. General joviality prevailed, but was kept within the proper limits by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who for about an hour addressed the legislators, explaining the significance of the resolutions passed at the last Working Committee meeting and their duty in the Legislatures.

OFFICE-BEARERS

About ninety members of both Houses, including half a dozen ladies, were present. Acharya Narendra Deo presided. A suggestion to postpone the election of Office-Bearers until the Delhi Convention, when a fuller contingent will be present, was defeated by 52 votes to 21 and the election takes place to-morrow.

BIGGER ISSUES

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru agreed to the suggestion that the legislators may also express their views on office acceptance at to-morrow's Provincial Congress Committee meeting. Pandit Nehru said that they had bigger issues before them than mere elections. Congress victories have created an atmosphere in the country which could not be done by individual canvassing.

CAUSES OF FAILURE

They had to investigate the cause of the few defeats they had suffered. He was sure that when the next opportunity came they

(Continued on Page 3—Colmn 5).

MUSLIM POSITION IN C. P. ASSEMBLY

Split Inevitable On Question Of Ministry

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, March 6.

Eight members of the C. P. Assembly, belonging to the Rouf Shah Group Muslims, met here last night, and, in pursuance of the recent statement of Mr. Jinnah, that, whichever group commands the majority will be granted affiliation to the Muslim League, decided to apply for affiliation.

It is understood that, even if Mr. Jinnah grants affiliation to the Rouf Shah Group, there is likely to be a split in this as well as the Shareef Group over the questions regarding the Ministry and the election of the President.

It is likely that the new group of the five Independent Muslims free from official domination and willing to support the Congress Ministry, in all ameliorative measures, headed by Mr. Abdul Razaque Khan of Chhindwara will emerge, and, his group being nearest to the Congress is pitted against Mr. S. W. A. Rizvi, the President of last Council, in the presidential election.

A MAKER OF MODERN INDIA

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

"A prince among the journalists, an unfailing friend of the poor and down, a fearless patriot and a devout Vaishnava, Babu Motilal Ghose was one of the makers of modern India and Bengal is in the sore need of a man like him at the present moment".

This handsome tribute was paid to the memory of Babu Motilal Ghose, one of the founders and a former editor of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" at a public meeting held at Albert Hall this evening when a portrait of Babu Motilal Ghose was unveiled by Mr. Hirendranath Dutt.—United Press.

BIHAR UPPER HOUSE

PATNA, March 5.

The following have been elected to the Bihar Legislative Council (Upper Chamber) by direct election by the Assembly (Lower Chamber):—

CONGRESS

Baldeva Sahay, Mr. Balram, Rai Bansilal, Gajendra Narain Singh, Kamleswari Mandal, Nageshwar Prasad Singh, Puneydeo Sharma and Tribeni Prasad Singh.

INDEPENDENT MUSLIMS

S. M. Hafeez and Abdul Ahad Mohomed Noor.

UNITED MUSLIM PARTY

Nawab Shah Wajid Husain.

NO PARTY

Rai Bahadur Satis Chandra Sinha.

Of the twelve filled by indirect election the Congress has captured eight and other parties four.

The final party position in the Upper Chamber is as follows:—

Congress	8
Hindu Independent	10
Independent Muslims	4
Muslim United Party	2
Muslim No Party	1
European	1
Total	26

About four seats are still to be nominated by the Governor.—A.P

DEFENCE OF ACCUSED AGAINST HIS CONSENT

Interesting Legal Issue In Lahore High Court

LAHORE, March 5.

Whether a trial in which counsel engaged at Government expense to defend the accused against his consent, is legal or illegal was the important point of law raised in the Lahore High Court, when the appeal filed on behalf of a Muslim aged 20, named Murid Hussain, against the death sentence for murder of a Hindu Veterinary surgeon, came up for hearing before a Division Bench consisting of Mr. Justice Coldstream and Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid.

The prosecution story was that Dr. Ram Gopal was posted in Palwal Veterinary Hospital as an Assistant Surgeon who named a donkey kept in the said Hospital for breeding purpose as "Ahmed". Muslims objected to it on the ground that Ahmed was the name of one of their Prophets. A province-wide agitation was started as a result whereof the name of the donkey was changed into "Bahadur".

In the course of agitation letters were received by the Doctor, threatening him with death if he did not chance the name of the donkey. Later on, the deceased was transferred to the Naranand Hospital.

On August 7, 1936, he was sleeping in the compound of the hospital under a tree. His wife and the compounder L. Shiv Nath were by his side, when the appellant suddenly appeared and stabbed the deceased with a knife.

The deceased at once caught hold of his hands, but the accused gave him a blow with a hockey stick he was carrying and made good his escape. The deceased fell down unconscious and died. His wife and the compounder raised an alarm. The accused was chased and subsequently arrested.

In the course of the trial, the Sessions Judge asked several Muslim advocates to appear for the accused but none agreed to the proposal. At last, a Hindu counsel was engaged.

The accused requested the Court that he (accused) did not want that a Hindu counsel should defend his case. The trial court continued the trial and convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

In the High Court, Mr. Salim, counsel for the defence, submitted that the trial was illegal as the counsel in the Sessions Court was engaged against the consent of the accused. The accused told the Sessions Judge that he could not rely on Hindu counsel engaged at Government expense.

Mr. R. C. Soni, Advocate for the Crown, submitted that the accused wanted to prolong the case such lame excuse, otherwise there was no other motive. Orders were reserved.—United Press.

RANGOON, March, 6.

A communique says that the rates of income tax and the rates of super-tax in Burma for the financial year commencing 1st April, 1937 will, as in the current financial year, be the rates prescribed in the second schedule to the Indian Finance Act of 1936, with an addition, in each case of one-twelfth of the amount of the rate. A notification imposing the surcharges mentioned above will shortly be issued.—A.P

"BRATACHARI" DEMONSTRATION

Movement Destined To Play Important Part

CALCUTTA, Mar. 6.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu this evening presided at the Parliament of Religions in the Town Hall. M. Jean Herbert (Paris), who among others addressed the Parliament, said that they intended to publish in the French language the teachings of Sri Ramakrishna for distribution among peasants, labourers and mountaineers.

Mrs. Naidu declared that the Parliament had not assembled to widen the differences between the various faiths but to find unity.

"BRATACHARI" DEMONSTRATION.

Early this afternoon the Town Hall was the scene of a "Bratachari" demonstration at which Sir Francis Younghusband presided. Most of the world delegates to the Parliament and also Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh attended.

Mr. G. S. Dutt, I.C.S., the founder of the movement, explained its ideals. Sir Francis Younghusband believed that the movement was destined to play an important part in the spiritual regeneration of humanity in all countries. A. P.

SARDAR'S CALL TO VIDYAPITH STUDENTS

Help To Make Congress Session A Success

AHMEDABAD, March 7.

"The time is coming when education will pass into the hands of Indians and Vidyapith will set an example to India," declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing the students of the Vidyapith this evening on the occasion of the annual gathering.

He added that the Vidyapith had played an important part in the modern history of India, and soon there would be a flood tide when the Vidyapith would take the lead.

Sardar Patel appealed to the students to contribute their mite towards making unique the next Congress that was to be held in Gujarat. They had once held a Congress session in Ahmedabad, which had since been copied everywhere.

Sardar Patel after raising laughter by some amusing references, advised the students always to laugh, as an antidote to every ailment. When he was the companion of Mahatma Gandhi in jail, he made Gandhiji rock with laughter, falsifying the remark of Sir Chimanlal Setalvad that Gandhiji was rotting in jail.—A.P.

NO COMPROMISE ON ANY PRINCIPLE

Mrs. Naidu On Office Acceptance Issue

CALCUTTA, Mar: 7.

"Whatever the representatives of different Provincial Organisations assembling at the ensuing A.I.C.C meeting at Delhi might decide on the question of office acceptance, believe me it will not be to co-operate or compromise on any single principle because our whole programme is a repudiation of the new Constitution in every section of it", declared Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressing a public meeting held this morning at Howrah.—United Press.

Time For Progressive Muslims To Come Out

CHAGLA'S WARNING TO JINNAH & LEAGUE

Advocates Open Alliance With Congress Party

To the Independent, Progressive Muslims of Bombay Mr. M. C. Chagla hoped the only way to achieve national aims was by aligning themselves with the Congress whose ideology was not far different from theirs.

WARNING TO LEAGUE

The Muslim League, if it followed its separatist policy, would be in dumps in the Assembly, Mr. Chagla warned.

NEED TO ORGANISE

Mr. M. C. Chagla spoke on "the need of organising progressive Muslims", at a meeting held under the auspices of Progressive Muslim Union at the Bohra Brotherhood Hall, Masjid Bunder Road, on Sunday.

Mr. Chagla at the outset said that it was an important and historic occasion because the meeting was convened, as he understood, to give an opportunity to progressive Muslims of Bombay to assert themselves.

Mr. Brelvi's failure in the elections—it was a failure in one sense and a moral victory in another—proved the fact that there were a large number of progressive Mussalmans who could be tapped and organised so that they could assert themselves when the time came. Mr. Brelvi's defeat was, therefore, an eye-opener, in that it showed that a large number of Mussalmans were nationalistic in outlook.

Now that the elections were over the Mussalmans of Bombay had to ask themselves the question whether the enthusiasm and the spirit of nationalism so largely displayed in the elections was going to evaporate now and be flirtered away or whether that enthusiasm and that spirit of nationalism would survive and be consolidated into organised efforts.

CHOICE FOR JINNAH

It should not be, however, thought that the Progressive Muslim Union was out to fight this or that party as long as national interests were kept intact. If Mr. Jinnah gave place to progressive ideas and his League would be given a nationalistic outlook, they would stand by Mr. Jinnah and his League. But if Mr. Jinnah and his League were heading towards reactionarism, they would oppose him and fight him without the least compunction.

Mr. Chagla did not, however, want that the strength of the Muslim ranks should be split because all those who wanted to fight for nationalism should possess a consolidated party. But they should refuse to be dominated by the so-caled Sethias, simply because they were powerful mighty and rich. It was a well-known fact that any Sethia of a particular sect and a leader of any street could straightway walk into the Muslim League. They would not tolerate such position as it was time for them to realise to whom they should give their allegiance and to whom not.

MUSLIMS IN BOMBAY ASSEMBLY.

Discussing the Muslim position in the present Legislative Assembly Mr. Chagla observed that the Muslim League represented by a handful of 20 members in that body had now formed itself into a communal and political entity. As far as he could understand, they would not coalesce with the Congress Party which would, in all possibility, accept offices. The Muslim League was, therefore, isolated and segregated in the Assembly.

He would look with interest and amusement at the new role, some of the Muslim League members would take. There they supported the Government in season and out of season. Now the Congress would be the Government and those members who supported the Government formerly would oppose it now. The speaker did not know whether the Muslim League would be happy about it.

There was a time when the Sind 'bloc' in the Council, with the support of nominated Muslim members, were powerful and ruled the roost, as it were. But it was suicidal now to be guided by separatist tendencies. Unless they joined the Congress Group which was in a majority, they would be hopelessly lost in the new Assembly.

JOIN CONGRESS PARTY.

Taking the case of Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, he thought that it was not possible for him to do anything by remaining in the Muslim League, separated and segregated as it was, from the majority party. He pointed out that the national interests would be best served by joining the majority party. A Gujerati proverb said that "when you live in the sea, you cannot fight with the crocodile". What can the small group of Muslims who were like small fish in the sea do in the Assembly, he asked.

Regarding the Independent Muslims in the Assembly he sincerely hoped that every Independent Muslim who believed in the national unity would align himself with the Congress Party, because it had been fighting for the country and stood for national emancipation. And so were they.

Concluding Mr. Chagla said that there was a great possibility in the country and specially for the Muslims of Bombay to develop genuinely a national movement by organised efforts and let it not be said by the slandering people that the Muslims of Bombay were not a party to fight for the country's freedom.

Messrs. Abdul Bari, M. Shah Rizvi, Mohomed Abbas, Hakim Ikrami and others spoke on the supreme need for organising the progressive Muslims in the country.

OBJECT OF UNION.

Mr. Abdul Rehman Mitha who took the chair after Mr. Chagla left the meeting, as he announced that he had another meeting to attend, explained the policy and programme of the Union and said that its aims and objects were to bring on one platform all the progressive Muslims in the City and work for the advancement of their interests.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— "The Green Ribbon"

I TELL YOU I NEVER HEARD OF THE GREEN RIBBON!
YOU'RE LYING, SLINK!- YOU'RE ONE OF THE GANG!
WE HAD HIM SEARCHED, WADE--COULDN'T FIND A THING--
YOU GUYS AIN'T SMART ENOUGH! NOW--
BEFORE DONAVAN CAN MOVE, SLINK JUMPS FOR HIS EXPOSED REVOLVER-
- IT'S MY TURN!
DROP THAT GUN! --- WADE! HELP!
1-29
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LYMAN ANDERSON

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI (Editor) and Printed and Published for The Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Bed Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.